THE EXAMINER:

to the Post Office.

TERMS.

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AUDRESS

NON-SLAVEHOLDERS OF KENTUCKY. FILLOW-CITIZENS: During the present nic of Kentucky, is to be held for the pur-

As all classes of citizens are to be represented in that Convention, and the interperessary and proper to be made. That apportant changes are demanded by the pe le, is estidenced in the fart of an alananimous vote in favor of the Con. ve tion. And as no change hitherto proposed is so important in itself-or lies ta. ken so wide a range of discussion in the social circle, and the public press as the question of EMANCIPATION, we are compened to believe that, THAT question is,

We address you fellow citizens as nonsarcholders, and we do so for the followancestors thought proper for sufficient reasons, to en traft negro slavery upon the des adants of those ancestors, now living n our midst, and holding slaves are divi-

As non-slaveholders, we are compelled to decide e ther for gradual Emancipation. as perpetual slavery. We should feel our. selve anworthy to tread the soil of Kenersy, were we to remain neutral in

remons are valid. If slavery is a bless. need not be mentioned. plan and palpable, negro slavery should tled.

hargat fit to heap upon Emancipation, slaves. people are moving-holding meet. This is a law of slavery from which there ariesiness and courage. The syren song gent voter. "Peace," "Peace," which the false

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR. consistent with his physical strength. During the pendency of our Legislative In all those branches of mechanical and oncerning the "rights of labor."

the latitude of Russia than to that of Ken-this.

we hold the following propositions:

wealth—the physical and intellectual welfare of the laborer should be the first care of a wise government.

degraded, and its rewards lessened.

1. That as slavery exists by virtue of. es and happiness of all are to be affected and in conformity with the highest existing to ats ultimate devision; so all should de- law of the State, it is the duty of every termine for themselves what changes are citizen to respect all rights appertaining thereto as they at present exist.

4. That in changing the organic law

5. In any proposed change of organic law, the greatest good of the largest number of citizens to be effected by the change should be strictly kept in view.

With these fundamental propositions in and must be the great question or the view, we proceed at once to examine slavery as it affects the interests of working

There are in the State nearly 200,000 come into competition with white laborers cannot with any accuracy be stated. If that tation of the State-many of the one half are able-bodied men, they are more numerous than the white laborers of the State. That this large body of degrad. ded is opinion on the question of Emanci. ed and ignorant laborers being in our midst paid toth sides have appealed to us to does affect, in some way, the free labor of ad hem in carrying out their peculiar the State, will at once be admitted by alland we hold that this effect is injurious in every respect.

The wages of a slave being only sufficient to keep him physically comfortable. must, when the slave comes into direct competition with the free laborer, have a tendency to reduce the wages of the freeman. minds are made up, and we decide unless the freeman is willing to come down pass and received canning and disand reasons brought forward for the pur. of slave labor. But this cannot be said of as are so unfortunate as to be able to read post of strengthening and perpetuating Farmers, Bricklayers, Carpenters, Piaster- and write. Freedom smiles approvingly negro slavery—if those arguments and lers, Blacksmiths, laborers, and others which

and the productive capabilities of the in. overrun with BLACE RATS, as are several grading lash. destrous classes—if it dignifies labor— of the mechanic shops in the interior towns, we should not see the great body of the mile, and the rewards of the life of a free laborer, are for himself and his own family.

Discrete the interior towns, we should not see the great body of the laborer are for himself and his own family.

Discrete the interior towns, we should not see the great body of the laborer are for himself and his own family. gence-.n a word, if it can in any manner Emancipation-and if all others who live The slave toils and labors through a busy be ade an agent in developing the physi- by labor could feel the direct competition life of suffering for the benefit of anothercal and intellectual well being of that of slave labor. as severely as it is felt in and can never have a lawful home of his great body of the people who live by THEIR some less favored branches, of productive own. then is our duty at once, industry, this question would be soon set.

On the other hand-if the reasons the condition of the laboring classes of the tempt again to join these antagonistical elebrought forward by the advocates of per. State, knows that a great portion of our ments in the bands of political wedlock, peun, stavery in support of their system cheap agricultural labor is performed by or whether you will not rather assist us in at an ould and sophistical, and if, upon white men. There are also many slaves effecting a perpetual divorce between those a careful examination, we are led to coin- employed as mechanics in the country, and elements of discord which never ought to cde n opinion with the large number of the small towns of the interior. We know have been joined together. and good men of the present and of slaves that are good Blacksmiths, Iron The essential difference between slave and soul be sacrificed to the insatiable Morenerations who have depicted the Moulders, Bricklayers, Plasterers, Carpenand free labor is most truthfully described loch. Are virtue and intelligence the "Pil." great work of delivering our beloved

There are instances within the knowl-Negro slavery should cease in Ken edge of all of us in which master mechanchy, at the earliest possible period con- ics have become rich by the labor of their the laws do not recognise his capacity to acquire same with the interests of all the parties slaves. This must always be the case under the present order of things, and we have become first by the laws do not recognise inscapacity to acquire and hold property, which depends altogether upon the pleasure of his proprietor; and that the first of his exertions are reased by other all the first of his exertions are reased by other all the first of his exertions are reased by other all the first of his exertions are reased by other all the first of his exertions are reased by the change. The meat question cannot, and ought know of no reason why it should not be so. and to be set aside for any other. Parties If the law should prescribe to the slaveare already formed, and sides are already holder the occupation in which the slave bound to provide for him by the all-powerful aken. All over the State men are dis-should be employed, there would soon be canagit. In spite of corrupt, and time- an end to slavery. If, therefore, slavery is assuing epithets of abuse which a por- form, must expect to work for wages but

ecting candidates, and entering is no possibility of escape, and one that tachment. But it is my parpose to speak of the campagn with true Kentucky should be well considered by every intelli-

In any county where a large portion of Propoets of pro-slavery sung so gently the laborers are held as slaves, the hours of ad soothingly a few months since has labor must necessarily be increased. The has every motive to excite him to exertion, and pured away, and they have discovered loss arising from sickness, bad weather, or there is "no peace," and can be none any other unavoidable accident, must fall on the slave-owner, or the slave-hireri great deal has been said and written whereas, when the laborer is a freeman it whereas, when the laborer is a freeman it distributed by himself, as he pleases, among his this controversy, respecting the falls on himself. Consequently it is the wife and children and friends, or enjoyed by property. We think it high time interest of those who employ slave labor to toghing should be spoken and written, work the slave as many hours as possible,

Congressional elections, the industhous classes are regularly informed that labor of slaves and freemen is employed. had a the surface bone and sinew of the The freeman must work as many hours as Politicians are then very eloquent the slave, or the capitalist suffers the loss. Grateful to our kind and disinterested isville were struggling for the ten hour sys-When the Johnneymen Bricklayers of Louwhere, we propose to offer them a speciach of our scholarship—and to do what the great practical difficulty in the way of free white mechanic was desirous of a little could be read and pondered by every work. By turning to the 2nd Auditor's Report, time for intellectual improvement, after ten hours of hard and faithful labor in the broil.

The education of our children that 90,000 out of the hours of hard and faithful labor in the broil.

provision, which affects the value, business. In a single day the employers

concerned that the slaveholders and non- tablish the ten hour system, and gave as a system is a failure except in our cities, that as emigration to all the States is per- to act differently from you. slaveholders should at once come to an understanding upon the question of Rights as cinnati had enjoyed that right for years. - populous counties. involved in Emancipation. On the part The employers in these branches declined of the industrial, non-slaveholding classes, acceding to the demands of the journeymen. The journeymen stopped work, but 1st. That, as labor, using the term in slaves were employed in both these branch. its widest sense, is the foundation of a'll es of business by a portion of the employ.

of modifying the organic law of the cally and intentionally shut out from educa. and most influential body of journeymen in the vidle clutter of a few more statistics" on, the labor of freemen is necessarily the city,) were compelled to struggle for a on this subject, we will present them with teaches—"That so far as the mere laborer vested rights. right which their bruthren in Cincinnati some facts connected with our city. have enjoyed since 1832.

which have heretofore proved unsuccessful. place them in the city college for a year. In relation to the democratic doctrine of But we have never heard of a serious at. Two thousand to be right of majorities to govern, he says preme on all subjects, limited only by the slave State of this Union.

But we have never neard of a serious at was at one time annually appropriated to the slave State of this Union.

Was at one time annually appropriated to the slave State of this Union.

These illustrations neight be much extended. Every practical man can do this for himself-but we think no candid mind will doubt the correctness of the principle

In the position we have now taken we do not wish to be understood as justifying strikes or combinations among workmen for the purpose of enhancing the wages of sisteholders, and we do so for the forlow, slaves. What proportion of these slaves labor—that question is not now under discussion-and we leave it for every man to lecide for himself.

We are speaking of a condition of socie ty in which the labor is mixed, being partly performed by freemen and partly by slaves, and we maintain that free and slave lator cannot permanently and profitably co-exist with each other, the one or the other must posed. A great gulf lies betwixt them. Freedom delights in clothing her votaries with the graceful habiliments of unanly virirresponsible, cannot in many instances image of God. By the law of slavery the upon the reformatory labors of the school. master. Slavery is often compelled to ating - ! it adds to the wealth, the comforts, If the Printing Offices of Kentucky were tempt reform by the liberal use of the de-

Fellow-citizens, we ask you in all earnestness and sincerity whether in the for-Every man acquainted practically with mation of a new constitution you will at.

influence of self-interest. He is generally, therefore, indifferent to the adverse or prosperand slave, prescribed by the law of its nature, and founded in the reason of things. There are, ton of the advocates of perpetualism have slightly in advance of those received by undonbtedly, many exceptions, in which the zealous and generous devotion, and the master That labor is best in which the laborer knows he will derive the profits of his industry; newspaper. that his eraployment depends upon his dillservices, and that whatever he earns is his to be agent, with rights and privileges and sensibilities. Wherever the option exists to employ at an equal hire free or slave labor, the former will be decidedly preferred for the reasons already assigned. It is more capable, more diligent, more faithful, and in every respect more worthy

be generally employed if the proprietor were not tempted to raise slaves by the high price in the southern market, which keeps it up in his

Would that these words of wisdom, utthe accomplishment of their object. If the tered by Kentucky's favorits at a tesman, the tered by Kentucky's favorits at a tesman,

One votes cast at the Presidential electing sun, he was told that the consequence object most dear to such of us as earn our ed, and spread before this community, they slavery, when by one vigorous effort they ing sun, he was told that the consequence of the means of subsistence. This lyse class of citizens own but they was a system of Common Schools affected by the more importance—Labor in its was a system of Common Schools affected by with them, this capital is as valuable, and the properties and apply the sweat of our brow—the professional covernment of the perfect freedom of the spring of 1836, a period when the common schools the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the more importance—Labor in its was a great demand for thing the more of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional covernment of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the period frame of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the period frame of the professional covernment of the period frame of the professional dear the professional dear the professional dear the professional covernment of the p In the spring of 1836, a period when there was a great demand for building method be as carefully protected, as the lower protected, as the lower protected, as the lower protected, as the lower protected and write. Nearly all the lover protected and write is a deal of coarse truth wrapped up in a bit of characterizes the people of these States have borne their united testimony to the bad grainmar sometimes. Per ourselves, we declared the lover protected and write is a constant tendency to equalisation evils of slavery were mistaken? We be endedly prefer "them asses."—Punch. the city of Louisville struck for the estab
of our common school system, have borns

of our common school system, have borns

the city of Louisville struck for the estab
of our common school system, have borns

of our common school system, have borns

before you give your vote towards render-In gment on any legislative act or constitutional provision, which affects the constitution of the ten hour system.

There were no slaves employed in that of our common school system, nave before you give your vote towards render-towards render-t productiveness, or influence of their labor, and any attempt from any quarter, to and in that branch of business, both with annually from the money solemnly approach as to the popular belief on this point.

But this may all be wrong, and accordprevailing in a large portion of the State. towns in the free? States, when compared ing perpetual the curse of negro slavery.

We know of no cause adequate to aces of business hy a portion of the employers, and ultimately shivery triumphed over
freemen.

The journeymen, after a few weeks of
useless effort, were compelled to go to work
on the old score—but many of the most
on the old score—but many of the lash was rarely if ever remight point to the prominence which is
given to mental labor in the vocabulary of
slaveholders. But we prefer giving the
one of this assertion. With Washington, we believe, "that
there is but one proper and effectual mode
by which the extinction of the lash was rarely if ever remight

A few years since, the standard of public labor have been regulated and shortened in at present. In 1842 and for some years some of the free States by legislative author- preceding, it was the cintom o select 30 y. In others attempts have been made poor lads from the common schools and understanding or a fine feeling.

> leader appeared in the Louisville Journal of kil taunting the Cincinnatians with the narrowness of their system in fixing the standholding up to view our libenlity. The

We pay teachers less than was paid in former years. The buildings appropriated social system of this perpetualist. and erected for common achool purposes are inferior to what they were some years give way. This will further appear by a play and internal arrangement, far exceed never do—never will—never can. slight examination of the essential elements any thing of which we can boast. All this Mr. Robert Wickliffe, of our own of slavery and freedom. The law of freedom and the law of slavery are directly on. State of Kentucky where the system has of 1833, is thus reported:

been popular.

man in the State but will subscribe to the of New England. correctness of this doctrine-but where the at war with each other.

But to all "this idle clatter of facts and the newspaper are to be our educators"

schools cannot in the nature of things prosperously co-exist together—we are to cling to and sustain slavery and give up the views on the effect of negro slavery on schools? Must the interests of both body free labor. eals, and deplored the existence of slavery a ters, and Painters, and we suppose there are in an address delivered by Mr. Clay some lais of Republicanism," or is "slavery the other branches of mechanical industry in years since, before the Kentucky Colonization only safe and stable basis for Republican half so important can at the present time

understand themselves on this subject. places, but we hold that an educated cominunity is necessary to restrain the violence and demagoguery of the one and the licentiousness of the other.

to the usefulness of both the stump and the mical and wealth-producing population, under water, so that we could not get a full view

The deleterious effects of slavery upon the good system of common schools. industry of a country is seen in the small has every motive to excite him to exertion, and to animate him in perseverance. He knows number of mechanical and manufacturing to animate him in perseverance. He knows number of mechanical and manufacturing are now associated, is thus described by one of the ablest advocates of perpetualism in is hoped that the exertions of Mr. Baxter to slave States. Farmers of limited means are unable as their sons grow up to give them a trade, owing to the limited demand for mechanical labor consequent upon a and as a natural consequence, there is comparatively a small amount of capital invested in that department of industry.

Opening a Lexington newspaper the other day, we saw an advertisement which explains this matter. The advertiser informed the citizena that his large coach and carriage warerooms were in Lexington, but his manufactory and work shops were in Mad.

If the statistics of the amount of manu-

fectly free, those States which furnish the greatest facilities for the accumulation of wealth, would present the greatest increase back from a glorious career of prosperity

Me feel slavery to be an insurmountable officer on this subject:

Baltimo

isation in which a large proportion of the out the old score—but many of the most tablished for thirteen years, and liberal ap. given to mental taour in the vocabulary of high-minded men, and the best workmen propriations annually made for its support, slaveholders. But we prefer giving the will go, shall not be wanting.

Our plan, our object, and our aim, we

Chanceller Tharpe, of South Carolina, and we desire scrupulously to respect all over eight times, and even in those instances it has the pride, the knowledge, or the aspirations of a freeman, he is unfitted for his situ-During the past few years the hours of education was much higher in this city than ation;" and he likens the laborer to "the horse or the ux," to whom it would be

ancient doctrine of the divine right

Leg lature of South Carolina, went so far gent freemen. ard of education at so low a point, and as to say, that "the institution of domestic people of Cincinnati have improved their of nobility, and the other appendages of rious State and her institutions from the system, and elevated their standard, and we an hereditary system of government." Of evils of slavery, and in placing ourselves the non-slaveholders are the ignoble of the grees and advancement.

Benjamin Watkins Leigh, in the Virginia Convention, said: "I have as sincere since. Not one parent in a hundred attends feelings of regard for that people, [poor or takes any notice of our annual school ex. white men. as any man who lives among aminations. On the opposite side of the them, but I ask gentlemen to say whether river in a small town of some 2 or 3000 in. they believe that those who depend on their who have predetermined not to be satishabitants, they have erected two large school daily labor for their daily subsistence, can fied. houses, which in point of architectural dis- or do ever enter into political affairs. They

been longest tried and where it has always "Gentlemen wanted to drive out the black population that they may obtain The true nature of a common school sys. white negroes in their place. White ne- promise. O minds are made up, and we decide unless the freeman is willing to come down to the degraded ignorance, and the coarse to the degraded ignorance, and the coarse to the degraded ignorance, and the coarse to the degraded into voters, and who never proceed in the language of the line of the plane of the p over to our views a large majority of our food and clothing of the slave. It may be province of slavery in to chattelise, degrade tinn held in 1841. The same tinn held in the address:

Four fifths of the voters of the State be
ing non-slaveholders, the question of Emanupation must ultimately be deter.

Emanupation must ultimately be deter.

The professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments this is true. The professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments the professions—Clerks, the question of intellectual attainments the professions—Clerks, the question of the professions—Clerks, and we could diffused the professions—Clerks, the question of the professions—Clerks, and we have such the professions—Clerks, and we have such the professions—Clerks, and the professions—Clerks and of them in employment, come up to come into competition with the free labor. It all employments requiring a fair education of the profession of the pro We suppose that there is not a working of Old England, and he would add now

"When our body servants, and our cart

very and education are by their very nature is, that the former can be converted into

We might extend these extracts to any statistics" on the all important subject of length, we might also quote the laws of education, our pro-slavery friends have a Virginia, North and South Carolina reguvery conclusive answer: "The stump and lating the election franchise—in proof of

These fellow-citizens are some of our

Institutions." Surely it is time that the engage your attention. All others, in "As a mere laborer, the slave feels that he freemen of Kentucky were beginning to fact, dwindle into insignificance, in comparison with it. The question of ulavery We are citizens, and voters, and as such is, and until it be settled must be, the we are called upon to think and act on the paramount question of the day. As nonall the fruits of his exertions are reaped by others. He knows that whether sick or well, in public rights, and social order. We can public rights, and social order. We can interest you have in the system of slavery— coast near the British settlements, and no indinot do this intelligently without an educa-tion very different from that furnished by Energy politicians—in spite of the impoundiaments of a pro-slavery leg.

If, therefore, slavery is our fortunes of his master, being contented if he to be perpetual in Kentucky, every man in the employ of Mr. Baxter was fishing in the river Eumeralia, when he careless and slovenly performance of his daties.

This is thu state of the relation between master but which I think must be the bunyin. I went by the editor of the South Carolinian: itinerant stump speakers and violent party dren. You constitute a vast majority of "A stockman in the employ of Mr. Baxter

> The wages of slavery never have developed, and never can develope the en-Give our children an education befitting ergies of a people. Slavery cannot, by neck covered with a shaggy mane, which reached their responsibilities, and you add ten-fold possibility, permit that intelligent, econc- halfway down his back. His hind quarters were which is necessary for the support of a

the State:

"A negro never works until compelled "They will tell you work has been their abhorence ull the days of their life." state of slavery. The difficulty is two-fold.

Mechanical labor is considered degrading, "That has been their only trouble."

Mechanical labor is considered degrading, "That they are a horde of semi-savagessavages that bear upon their bodies the mark of eternal batred to the white man." That negroes should do all the stealing in each of the arrondissments of Paris what he in Kentucky; they are entitled to that job,

Freemen of Kentucky! do you wish to see a population of this class increasing from year to year? Are the evils of this description of slavery perpetually to surround your children and your children's tributed among the tenants as to allow a certain children? Shall all the native energy of factured articles imported into Kentucky the people of this Commonwealth be

this.

It will be much better for all parties

The state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which will control to the new school of Pro-slavery Politics.

In the succeeding spring, the Carpenters of the provisions of the provisions of the law. In a word our common school the word Pro-slavery Politics of the new school of Pro-slavery Politics. We war not against there is a good current of air, which will losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of the counties have losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of the provisions of the succeeding spring, the Carpenters of the provisions of the law. In a word our common school the word Pro-slavery Politics. We war not against there is a good current of air, which will losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of the provisions of the succeeding spring, the Carpenters of the succeeding spring, the Carpenters of the provisions of the succeeding spring, the Carpenters of the provisions of the law. In a word our common school the word Pro-slavery Politics. We war not against there is a good current of air, which will losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a losophy, it IS all wrong, and "We, the Peolics of a loso

count for this state of things except the ex. of population, but this we are told is "a people of Kentucky are as desirous that ed."

We have said that slavery degrades and we are anxious for its extinction in a manseeds of discord, division, and disunion, and the subject of corporeal panishment in the we are anxious for its extinction in a man-

We desire to see labor, ALL LABOR, fair-

ly paid, until it becomes LABOR DULY RESPECTED.

ridiculous to attempt to impart "a cultivated understanding or a fine feeling." of the State, nestling in every valley, and the right of majorities to govern, he says—
lifting their sunny fronts on every mountain

In a word, we would have Kentucky what nature and the God of nature intend-McDuffie, in a message to the ed her to be-the happy home of intelli-

Will you not pause in your opposition slavery supercedes the necessity of an order and co-operate with us in reducing our glocourse, the slaveholders are the noble and and our children in the van of human pro-

One word as to plans of Emancipation and wil have done.

We have no plan to offer, for we are satisfied that the wisdom of an angel could not devise a plan that would be without

We wish to persuade the people of Kentucky to determine "that at some fixed period slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, shall cease in this Com- have succeeded in rescaing from the infa monwealth-all the rest, we think, may be of the clubs and secret societies a considerable safely lift to the good sense of the people as a matter of mutual concession and com-

As a people, we are very much in the of worship in their lives, and who never protheir brow and pay them but a scanty sub. yet we know that it is dangerous to hold on. be added about 300 of the soldiers of the gardas perform the servile labor of Europe, ponding strength, and we have added to our dimensions only nine times.

great body of the laborers are slaves it is drivers, and our street sweepers are white the Commonwealth. Let him go—yes, let heresy. weaker while he can suck the life blood of State, and not the Church is to be the judge of than a Utopian theory. The institution of the independence, the proud spirit and the let us meet him with the strong arms and John McLean, of Ohio, has been elected President stout hearts of Kentucky freemen.

If our Revolutionary Fathers had waited will a plan or independence perfectly faultless, and entirely unobjectionable had been presented for their adoption, they would never have achieved that independ-

There were difficulties to be overcome, obstacles to be surmounted, dangers to be encountered, and victories to be won. Who late Mr. Owen, adds:- I may venture to affirm, This is adding insult to injury. What! have already said enough we think to show to be paid for the liberties of this Union? shall say that these were too great a price are we, the working men of the State to be the natural tendency of slavery; where men Let but a tithe of the spirit animate us which animated them, and the soil of Kentucky will in due time cease to be trod by

> The raen who achieved the independence of these States understood well the true be the means of saving many a fellow creature philosophy of reform. Their first step was from an untimely end a fixed eletermination not to be taxed with-THROW THE TEA OVERBOARD.

"Let us go and do likewise."

A nondescript animal has recently been dis-

you what interest have you in supporting with the stockman the next day, and was forthe system.

A new French Journal, Le Pays, gives son in some useful respects the principle of the English model lodging-house. His project is to creet Clean and airy lodgings are to be provided for the tenants, at a price ing-houses, the tickets for which will be so disnumber of baths per month to each inhabitant.

To Clean Kld Gloves.

We would appeal in a spirit of fraternul you were washing your hands, in a basin of the lines. acceded to the request of the journeymen, and in that branch of business, both with an interest according to the request of the journeymen, and in that branch of business, both with an interest according to the request of the journeymen, and in that branch of business, both with an interest according and in that branch of business, both with a piece of a system of the limit of the maintenance of a system of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the State. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the State. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the State. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We war not against there is a good current of air, which are not your enemies of the state. We want to the maintenance of a system of the state of the state

Flogging in the Navy.

Baltimone, January 29, 1849 Sia: Permit me to address you a few lines on been clothed during that time with legal author ity to inflict corporeal punishment; but I have proclaim in the open sunlight of Heaven, never found it necessary to resort to the lash

might have been avoided without any detriment to the service, by substituting some other mode. of panishment, less degrading, less imbruting to the nature of man. Sir, I have ever depre caled this horrible and traly disgraceful practice. Sarely not only the common dictates o namanity, but the general spirit of the age which we live calingland for its shollting hazard nothing in saying that every experienced and himane commander knows that seamen, when properly and ably commanded, are more decile than any other class of men under the sun. This cutting up the "human form divine"

appears to me to be one of the few relics of barbarism. If our officers would only study to emove causes rather than to punish effects, all the imaginary necessity for corporeal punish ment would vanish at once. I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient ser

EZERIEL JONES. Capt. U. S. Rev. Mar. Serv., Scituate, Mass Hon. Daviel Webstes, U. S. Senator, Washington, D. C.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST IN PARIS.—The correscondent of the London Christian Times says, n reference to a notice of extraordinary meetngs in one of the Paris journals:

There are meetings held in the neighborhood o which the paragraph refers, three or four change is coming over Parisian society of the ties, whose lives are devoted to practical plety, number of workmen who not long since formed a part of the applauding audiences of those of persons who perhaps never entered a place

that the court be composed of two Archbishops, three Bishops, two Oxford Professors, and eight Fellow-citizens, this wolf will never get legal gentlemen in high stations. Thus the

McLean has been for many years a Vice President

AGRICULTURAL

From the American Agricultures emetic, is always ready, and may be used with making this simple antidote known, you may

of clean maslin or ganze placed between it and dered by a physician. The mustard acts quite as powerfully, and the whole can be removed more quickly, and without the disagreeable

Paoduction of Wheat .- Difference in the Quality of Grain produced in a Northern and a vidual of the kind has yet been captured. The wheat are—starch, gluten, gum, sugar, bran.

War	m C	lim	ate.	Cole	d Cli	mate	9.
Starch,	•		56.05	Starch,			71.49
Gluton,	•	•	44.55	Gluten,	-	-	10.96
Sugar,	-	-	8.48	Sagar.	-		4.72
Gum,	•		4.90	Gam.	-		2.32
Bran,	•	-	2.30	Bran,	•	-	1.00
Water,	•		12.30	Water,	-		10.00

wine, which will keep for several centuries, and, if properly cultivated, may be made to ren-

arbor vitæ, cypresses, and others not producing gay flowers, but possessing a deep evergreen foilage, with the exception of savin, which

milk, peculiarly wholesome, where dysentory EFFECTS OF LIVING ON POTATOES.—A person living entirely on potatoes may be said to be on the brink of a precipice, without a single inch of ground before him, when the only safety lies in retreat. The disadvantages may be shown in three different ways. I. It leads to imperfect bedily attended ways. bodily strength and ansoundness of health. 2. To increased mortality and shortness of life. 3. The loss of energy, and to a kind of stapidity, and want of interest in everything but what. concerns the merest animal interests. A country la this state is always ripe for rebeliton, and

makes two gallons of excellent and nutritive

rendy to join in every insurrection. - Philosophical Magazine. How TO REMOVE INK FROM LINEN-Take a First, see that your hands are clean, then of the linen therein. It may then be washed, put on the gloves and wash them as though

How to RESTORE COLORS TO CLOTH-AR OF gali, it is mid, will settany color in ailk, cotton,

duced to subscribe.

LOUISVILLE APRIL 21, 1849. Examiner to persons who are not subscribers, in the hope, that by a perusal of it, they may be in-

Corresponding and Executive Committee At a meeting of the friends of emancipation, held in Louisville, February 22, 1849, W. W. Worsley having been called to the chair, and Reuben Dawrou appointed secretary, the fellowing geutlemen were named as a Correspond ing and Executive Committee, with power to enlarge their number and fill vacancies:

W. W. Worsley, Wm. Richardson. Wm. E. Glover, Renben Dawson. David L. Bestty, Patrick Maxcy. Bland Ballard, W. P. Boone, Thomas McGrain.

Secretary. W. W. WORSLEY, Ch'n. R. Dawson, Secretary.

that a standing committee has been appointed by the friends of emancipation in Lonisville.

publish valuable pamphlets and essays for dit- ingston, Davies and many other countles: tribation through the State. From many quarters applications are continually made for facts and statistics bearing upon the subject of emanelpstion. Those applications, we trust, will now be fully met, and a vast amount of useful information apon this vitally important antipo be disseminated throughout Kentucky.

Any applications addressed to Bland Ballard. Corresponding Secretary, or Paul Seymonr, publisher of the Examiner, will meet with prompt attention.

The Convention

We would again arge all of our friends who ever occurred lu our Commonwealth. It is the pose that meeting. duty of each friend of emancipation, who can As humble citizens of Kentucky we have go to Frankfort without great iuconvenieuce, expressed our wishes and hopes upon a subject trust will be, a inrge, respectable and eminently our conviction that measures will be adopted, ence in favor of emancipation throughout the and the best interests of humanity. State. Again we say, let every emancipationst, who possibly cau get to Fraukfort, do so.

Prices of Labor. The committee by whom the "Address of the our first page, was written, are collecting, and to the comparative rates of wages to the free and slave States. That higher prices are paid for labor in the siave States, is constantly repeated and confidently affirmed. The statement we how far the assertion is correct.

The Convention

Before the issue of another number of our tuterest is awskened throughout the State in known to the public. The discoverer of Caliregard to this convention, and the raport of its formia's gold-stream placers could not have entail such an inettiution upon the regions opponents of emancipation have become interpationists. They prophesied that it would be a total failure, but, of late, the prophets themselves have become somewhat donhtful of the falfilment of their predictions. Too many delegates have been chosen, and the general interest in the subject of emancipation has been too pininiy and nuequivocally manifested to suit the injends of slavery and silence. Most heartily do our opponents yet desire that the meetlog may prove a failure, but few of them, we friends and foes, look forward to a large and

It is not worth while for us to endeavor to will hereafter be a classic atream: anticipate its action. In the course of a few days, its deliberations and resolves will be

who believe themselves right should apeak with confidence, boldness always commands respect. paniphiet which have excited Mr. Mullius' Ire. The opponents of any cause regard with far were sent, as in many other instances, at the vocates, than advocates whose cantiousness and list of the names of persons to whom they dereadiness to compromise indicate a distrnet sired the paper and other documents to be foreither of the goodness of their cause or of its warded. We presume that Mr. Mullias thought auccess. If one believes his cause right, let the honor conferred upon us by so remarkable him plead for it as for the right, always with a letter au ample compensation for the six-fold kindness and justice, but with frankness, man- postage which he caused us to pay. liness and courage. Let him claim for it ail that he thinks he is cutitled to claim, not one whit more, not one whit less. If, having asaerted his claims, he cannot succeed to obtaining McDowell, of Vs. in the speech which he recent-ments from experience. cossity and be content; hat never let him, by manifesting a readiness to compromise, give greater under all circumstances than that of the of the cause or the slucerity and depth of his all prudential restraint, but when no emigration

Believing, as we do, that the cause of emancipation is the cause of right, of human welfare part of the white one can live, and they, as a their hrethren in California. These 24,000 and happinese, we believe that its friends should always speak—calmly, justly, it is true, but such as Carpenters, Coopers, Blackemiths, Shoeearnestly and with decision. Allegiance to the makers, are engressed by the slave, and taken cause demands earnestness and decision, and away from the resources of the labering white earnestuess and decision will be respected by the opponents of emancipation. We hope, therefore, that the members of the convention tricts of country; when this comes to pass, what will speak out their southments in clarion tones, earthly consideration can prevent a Isboring tones that shall ronse, embolden and encourage the hearts of their friends in every portion of he might hope to improve and better their condi-Keutneky, the dwellers tu its rugged mountain tion? Nothing could prevent him. Thus throng districts and the inhabitants of its beautiful and after throng of this class, amongst the very

2. We hope that the convention will provide ing us the passengers to the tomb, and so they means for distributing well-written and in-

of the pamphlats issued by the Executive Committee. We found that they had been eagerly
our sunny and happy South would be covered sought for, theroughly read, and that, through over with scenes of conflict and of weeping." their agency, many, very many, persons had been aroused from judifference and ted to take decided ground in behalf of amancipation. No mtnd can estimate and no words can describe the coast of Africa, which state that during the green Mr. Whitney's plant for the construction of a wshea; a demonstration will then be my the infinence exerted by a calm, able, carnest mouth of February, Com. Hotham, with the essay. It is taken hy men to their homes, and vessels which constitute the northern division read at their firesides to their wives and children, of the British naval force on the coast, proceedand thoroughly discussed by them. It is read | ed to the Gallinas and butut down the whole of to neighbors who may chance to visit them. It the barracoone (slave depots) from which 1,500 is carried to the atore, the shop, or other place siaves had been previously moved up the conn- val from fireign porta. of business. The blacksmith reads it at his try hy the proprietor. The French stanto friforge, holding it in one hand while moving his gate Penelope was at Sierra Leone on the 10th heavy bellows with the other, and as his furnac of February. slows with heat, so glows and hurns his mind

chant reads it at his counter, and larger calculations than those of the profit and loss of the day's husiness occupy his thoughts. The lawyer ponders over it in his office, and becomes provinces, kingdoms, principalities, and peoleeply interested in the success of the great its advancement. The farmer meditates apon t while guiding the plough, until the fallowground of his mind is prepared to bring forth a gioricius harvest.

may have the means of forming correct opinions of suffrage. and defending those opinions when formed.

stramental of immeasurable good, they cannot thirty-five millions of souls now subject to the accomplish all the work that is essential to be sceptre of the Austrian emperor. For several

3. We hope that the Convention will deier-Lewis Ruffuer and James Speed were added to or roused by newspaper or essay. The bold, that ever disgraced the civilized world. Until the number. Wm. Richardson was chosen manly, powerful speaker moves and sways and the influence of liberal principles reached Vieu-Treasurer, and Bland Ballard Corresponding bends to his will, vast multitudes. From va- na's year ago, and when the imbecile emperor rlous quarters, friends write to us, expressing and the unscrupulous minister sought safety tu causes, viz: the cause of Emancipation. From the foregoing notice it will be seen Convention may determine to employ able of despotism throughout Europe as being the

GLARGON, April 12th, 1849. DEAR Sta:-The friends here think it highly throughout the State-and to effect that, we are willing to give our mite towards paying competent men. With this we may expect much good from the present agitation, without it, but little, false impressious are made on many men who can be resched in no other way than from the stump

We have thus freely expressed some of our feelings and wishes in regard to the action of the Convention. Of course we have no power to dictate to the Convention, and we certainly can attend the convention at Frankfort, on have no desire, even if we had the power. We Wednesday next, to do so. It will be one of the have great confidence in the wisdom and phimost luteresting occasions of the kind that has lanthropy and justice of the men who will com-

to do so. The convention ought to be, and we of vital importance, ami we close by repeating able body, and if ao, it will exert much influ- which will redound to the welfare of the State

A Model Letter. It is with pride and pleasure that we present

to onr readers the following letter. We feel that in publishing it we confer an inestimable nou-slaveholders of Kentucky," to be found on favor upon all lovers of good morals and all idmirers of elegant literature. In valu might one days of Cicero and Atticus to the time of the Democracy of Missouri. rentie and melnucholy Cowper, for nu epistie combining so many excellencies both of matter publish will show, from nnimpeachable sources, sical its expressions! · Brief, as all good letters and of manuer. How pure its style-how claswinning and affectiounte! esteem ourselves in being able to make this gem solely as a political and economical question, experienced such emotious as thrilled our which we now hold in trust for unbornmi ested as well as its friends. When first the treasure in our hands. The raptures of a bosoms when we perceived the value of the lions." proposition was made of holding a meeting at scholar et the recovery of a long-lost letter of Erasmus sink into indifference and coldness, when compared with the agonies of joy which arivilege of presenting to an admiring world a fresh and living letter of the living and loving

We hope that hereafter all persons who may be favored even with a line from this projable and venerable author will preserve it with revoreutlai care What a priceless tressure a imagine, now expect it to be a feilure. Ali, volume of the "Mullius" letters would be. In Taylorsville last Suturday. There was a large the presence of such letters, the "Adams Let- and respectable audience-many of the most the hopefuluess of emigrants, not with the desrespectable convention. And now, with all, ters," the letters of Madame Sevigne and prominent and influential citizens of the county pair of exiles. Compulsory expatriation is there-Horace Walpole, will grow pale as starn grow were present. He won honor to himself and fore unjust; unjust both to the emigrants who go pale before the brilliant sun. Grassy Creek the cause he so earnestly and ahly advocates.

GRASSY CREEK April 12th '49 Six Inclosed You will find Your filthy paper high ground and speak in a decided tone. Noth- aney Such liberty as You have taken hy Saud- during the apring and summer. ing is easily gained for a great and good cause hy Inst Such things as You are up here You may a timid and temporising spirit. Good pollry, think this Strange but it is no less true than as well as good principle, demands that men Strange and if you dout believe it come ap and

I am &c RICH'D MULLING boidness and coufidence. Coufidence inspires P. S. The copy of the Examiner and the more esteem its open, earnest, whole-aonled ad- suggestion of friends who furulshed us with a

A Gloomy Picture.

Look upon the gloomy picture of the ultimate ly delivered in Congress. He says:

"Not only is the increase of the black race is allowed to keep down that excessive growth, will follow, of course, that that ruce will absorb all the occupations upon which the laboring the field labor, when all the handieraft-trades, man, when in addition to this the hopes and means of common education are all cut off by contiguous ecttlements of siaves over whole disman so situated from instantly picking up his soundest and best of all, would pass away from amongst us, almost es numerous and unreturnwould continue to pass away, until by and by, in

From the Const of Africa.

The English papers contain accounts from

with the flame and light of truth. The mer- in Nashville on Thursday evening. fresh, it is said, for a formight.

jects a constitution, under which the various plen of that vant empire are house cause, and prepares many a powerful plea for governed. It is a remarkably liberal instru-its advancement. The farmer meditates upon ment, and, if its various provisions are carried vocate colonisation as an essential feature of the out successfully, desputism will be tanished beyond the borders of Austria. Among other ia-We hops, therefore, that the convention will vides for the freedom of conscience, the liberty the cause. To-morow the mail, it may be, will provide liberally for the diffusion of pamphleis of speech and the press, trial by jury, the aboli- bring a letter from another friend in a different and valuable documents, that every mind in tion of all forms of slavery, the education of part of the State, full of apprehension lest we Kentucky may be reached, that all our citizens the people, and the almost nuiversal extension should support that "impracticable and absurd

The young Emperor of Austria has given his

But although pamphiets and essays are in- as of immense importance to the welfare of the freedom." mine to employ four or live able men to disease decrees in the blood of millions. For the last on the stump, the subject of Emancipation thirty years, nuder the gloomy auspices of Metlu most esrnest manuer, their desire that the flight, Anstria was relied on by all the advocates

The great object of the committee will be to ler thoughts are axpressed by friends in Liv- opposition to tyrauny within the past few who carnestly desire the progress and success of months from which their rulers acom to have learned the valuable lassen that, if they would whatever name they may bear retain life and power thay must make liberal mportant to the success of Emancipetion, that concessions to the rights of the masses. This the antiject should be discussed from the stymp they have now formally done in a written con. Liberia. We watch with eager solicitude the etitution, a constitution which, if administered progress of that young common wealth, for we be in accordance with its provisions, will make Austria one of the most free of all the coun. fair to do, it will prove instrumental of immeas tries in Europe.

The new constitution was published in Vienrapturously received by the people. A sponthat night, and every portion of the immense city hiazed with light.

We regard this as a victory of freedom, and have but little doubt it will result in great, nu-

Attention is cinimed in Wisconsin for roads formed of charcoal, which are asserted to be plank ronds. One is now being hullt from point in Dodge county.

Extension of Slavery.

We take the following extract from a well written address read and adopted at a public will shortly publish, an authentic statement as search the volumes of famous letters from the meeting in St. Louis, and addressed to the

"We cannot understand how those who in the Valley of the Mississippi, cannot avoid seeing, how it retards the growth and prosperity of communities, impairs enterprise and para-What perfect har- degradation which it attaches to labor, can cou-

Methodist Quarterly Review. We have received the April number of the Methodist Quarterly Review, edited by Rev. J. McClintock, i). D. A high, scholarlike, and agitated our hearts at the monieut, lu which we liberal spirit pervades the work. The article ou knew that to us was granted the inestimable Thomas Carlyis is one of high character, fall of liberal sentimants, connected with a high regard An and and religion. The review is an honor to the denomination of which it is the organ.

> For the Examiner. Our old friend C. M. CLAY delivered au eloquent and stirring address on Emancipation in

Every person seemed dalighted, and occasional murmurs of appliance proved how deeply they as we confidently believe it will become, the sympathised with his opinions. Our friends known. We can now only express our hopes the Examiner 1'le inform You at this time I were greatly encouraged. I hope he will find let. We hope that the convention will occupy receive no Such documents and allow no Yanky it convenient to visit other portions of the State

> CLEROS. The Washington Era is informed that several parties of sisves have been seut out from the South for California, and that individuals, as sinves. Arrangements are in progress in this pleted. country for the setablishment of a press in Califernia, to advocate the pro-slavery side of the Territorial question. The Era also states that Mr. Crane, a Southern geutleman, recently editor of the Richmond (Va.,) Southerner, is about to establish a paper in California that will dispute every inch of ground against the introduction of slavery in that territory; and being a southern man he can derive his argn-

The unmber of Mormous now in Iowa is about 17,000, chiefly rettled at three different occasion to opponents to distrust the Importance white, because of the absence, in their case, of points. At Salt Lake, in California, between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada. are about 7,000 more. It is the intention of the former as soon an they are able, to join consequence, will be driven away. When all are about all the Mormone west of the Missie

Trouble umong the Methodiate

The northern hranch of the Methodist church 26th uli., in speaking of the excitement occa-

private house, where, it was supposed he intended io lecture his disciples secretly upon matters which he deemed prudent not to broach atructiva essays broadcast through every city, strong of our slaveholding States would be reducted fiee, and the meeting broke up. The windship of the meeting broke up. ed to the slaves on the one side, and the masters dows of our new brick chanh have been dashand managers on the other—a disproportion so ed to pieces, the st over tora down, and the iu-

> WHITNEY RAILEOAD .-- The Legislature of Peuu- like these, when in August next, they shall sylvania has edded itself to the large number of called npon solemnly to record their votes Legislatures which have adopted resolutione ap- favor of freedom or in opposition to it; and proving and commending to the attention of Con- we have not entirely mietaken their views a ruilroad to the Pacific ocean.

Abiena Colombontion

We are continually receiving from our su bers letters upon the subject of Colonisation, and forth to be receive a letter from an enmest friend in one mancipation scheme, and intimating very aigcantly that, unless colonisation and emanciestimable guarantees, the new constitution pro- pation are thus connected, he can do nothing for plan of colonisation, which is only a hindrance We hall this offering to the spirit of the age, to emancipation and an obstacle in the way of

A word in reply to both these friends and to all whom they represent. We have not taken; we centuries Austria has been the very, centre of do not mean to take, the position either of advodespotic tuffuence. She has written her dark cates or opponents of Colonination, and for this reason: Colonisation and Emancipation have no essential, no necessary connexion. They may from this time until delegates are chosen to the ternich; the arch-minister of oppression and be united or not, as circumstances may deter-State Convention. The spoken word reaches wrong, she has been one of the most miserable mine, but, certainly they are in themselves on-At a meeting of the Committee, February 28, and rouses many minds which cannot be reached engines of abuse, corruptions, and inhumanity tirely independent aubjects. Now, we have felt, and still de feel, that our special work, as conductors of the Examiner, is to advocate to the best of our pawers one only of these two great

We cannot therefore take the position of advocates of the colonisation cause, nor, on the other speakers to cauvass the State. Thus writes a most releintless of all the foes of human free. hand, can we take the position of opponents of friend from the Green River section, and simi- dour. But her people have displayed a spirit of that cause. We hail as frienda and brothers all. freedom in whatever class they may be found,

None rejoice more heartily than we in th prosperity of the Colony, now the Republic of lieve that if it prospers and advances, as it bids urable good to the world. By its success it will demonstrate the capacity of the bluck man for us on the seventh of last month, and was most self-government, and thus will present an unanswerable and overwhelming argument in behalf taxeous illumination of the capital took place of freedom to the men who find, in the alleged incapacily of the Back man, a reason for ensla-

This is not the only service which the Republic of Liberia may to to the colored raco. Let It merous and oxtensive mellorations of the con- advance, as it promises to advance, in all the cldition of the masses. The cause of freedom is ements of social preperity and national greatonward in the old world. Shall it falter in the ness, and it will offer to the black man a country for his race as well as for himself, in which he may occupy, without let or hindrance, the position of a man, and enjoy manhood's duties and manhood's privileges. There he will come in more durable, and costing two-thirds less than contact with none of those fearful and disheartening prejudices, which render his race the l'ariah Port Uloa, in Washington county, to some caste of America. There will be enjoy that social and oivil equality without which one cannot

have the hopes of a man or the success of a Gladly and gratefully should we welcome the day in which the prosperity and happiness of Liberia would be so great and so well established. that the bluck man would voluntarily and eagercognise the evila of slavery, who see as we ly seek a home there. It would be a thrilling eight to behold vessel after vessel leaving our Atlantic ports filled, not with sad exiles, driven should be, yet how comprehensive! The spirit, lysea the industry of a people, and impedea the which shines through every line, how gentle. It had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great. He had studied much and should be with happy emigrants and his crudition had early attracted the notice of the great attracted the diffusion of knowledge amongst them, to say going forth under the guidance of the epirit of freedom to seek other and better climes. We paper, the friends of emancipation will have held their meeting at Frankfort. A very deep held their meeting at Frankfort. A very deep voluntary emigrant. But we frankly confess that we have no sympathy with any plan of man, however great his reluctance, to the shore of Africa. Any such plan we regard as unnecessary and unjust, and fraught with danger to the young Republic of Liberia. If you compel the black man to go to Liberia, it becomes to him a place of dread. He will regard it as the Botauy Bay of the United States, and instead of going with the heart and hope of a freeman, he

will go with the cullenness and gloom of a price oner. Every emigrant ship which sails from America will depart under auspices aimost as said and forbidding, as those which mark the dc. parture of England'e convict-ships on the gloomy voyage to the South Sea. Liberia, if you would have it flourish, must be freely sought. If you would have its citizens happy, they must go with and to the country whither they go. And it 18 unnecessary, for if Liberia is destined to become most desirable home on earth for the black man, then no compulsion will be needed to send him there. He will go with eagerness and delight, and, thus going, he will be prepared to become at the instant of his arrival a happy, hopeful,

Natural Bistery of New York. The expenditure on this work thus far well as companies, from that section are taking amounts to \$413,000, besides the additional siaves with them; one company passed through sum of \$34,000 unpaid. The Governor recom-Washington the other day with eight or ten mends that the work be continued and com-

A Sign of the Times.

A Democratic friend mentioned to us a day or two since a fact which is interesting as illustrative of the progress of public opinion Handbills were recently distributed through Crittenden county inviting Democrats and persons opposed to any change in the present relation between masters and slaves to attend meeting at an appointed time and place. After the meeting had been organised, our friend, who was present, says a motion was made that a vote be taken to ascertain how many of the persons present were in favor of amuncipation, and how many opposed to it. The motion prevailed, the vote was taken, and the result was that twentytwo anuonuced themselves an friends, and thirteen as enemies, of Emancipation.

This vote is very significant. It shows how deeply the minds of men thranghout Keutncky have become interested in the subject of Emancipation. Few persons are aware of the extent recently sent a minister among the Cherokee and depth of this interest. There is a strong Indians, which has given some offence to the conservative feeling through this State which southerners. The Cherokeo Advocate of the prevents many persons, especially non-slaveholders, from talking much upon the subject. sioned by the appearance of Mr. Gurley, the They feel that the subject is a delicate and difficult one, and that its discussion should be con-"No religious meetings can be held at night ducted with extreme cantion. Moreover many without a riot. Mr. Gurley attempted it at a are rejuctant to speak upon the matter because they feel that slaveholders are more immediately and directly concerned, and because they do in the public congregation. The house was not wish to appear wanting in courtesy towards surrounded by the mob, Mr. Gurley compelled this class of their fellow-citizens. Houce they say little or nothing, and because of their si-Is travelling letely through some parts of the State, we were enriprised and delighted at the proofs presented on avery hand of the influence from his heart the temptation to try it, and try it he would, no matter what the consequences; and great interest and hope to the action of n which will exhibarate the hearts of all lov

jed with the best literature of Greeco and Rome the

fined to one party. It knows nothing of per-It is the sentiment of liberty, and to a tranga pass indeed have things come, if that sentiment is repudiated from Democratic hearts and can find a welcome only in the bosoms of

their Whig rivais. The cause of Emancipation knows not see uor party; it is the cause of freedom, of humenity, of God.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

Luyard's Ninevek and its Remains. Vol. 1. This is one of the most interesting volume we have ever rend. An enterprising Englishmen looks upon the singular monude tu ancieut Assyria, and sees more than a mere muse of earth. He digu into the pile, and discovers the uins of a city-of a city whose very letest history is enveloped in the midst of fable—the city in which Ninns, and Semiranies, and Sardanapalus, appear se dim shadows. The empire itself appears in the past like a prim phantom retiring from the view. It is in the most distant part of the realm of the unrelenting Past, where

"Old empires att in sulinness and gloom," Mr. Layard has raised the ghost of a hurled

city, and has demanded its story. Its mutterings may yet become articulate sounds. It may yet be forced to tell the secrets of its prison house. What tales it could tell of fire and famine, of widows and orphane, and all the other adjancts of "glory!" What a picture could it present of luxnry and crime, of hanghty kinge and rebellious anbjects, of neurpatious and murders, of enffering virtue, and prosper-

ous vice! The Arab of the desert now treads haughiil upon the floors on which captive kings kneeled to kiss the foot of the conqueror. What a lesson is this to human pride!

This most interesting work is sold by Beck with and Morton.

The Living Age contains an article on the 'Melangens' credited to a Bouth Carolina paper. and the editor says he is sorry that he has forgotten the name of the paper from which the article was taken. It appeared originally in the Examner, and the circumstance; did not occurso far South as S. Carolina.

The Southern Methodist Quarterly Review for April, has a very fine likeness of Bishop Soule. We have not yet had tima to read any of the articles in this number; but we can say of the mechanical execution that it is beautiful.

Ben Cassaday and Co. have for sale a work which we had thought was "out of print"-"Selections from the Poeticul Literature of the West." It is a book which should be in every Western library at least.

Margaret Smith's Journal:

Since the appearance of Lady Willoughhy's Diary, we have been prepared to land a ready ballef to the existence of feminine records, handing down to us the most life-like pictures, of the mauners, customs, habits, opinious, precovery that this delightful book is the coinage country. It is praise enough to say that John in wealth and refinement, was to his native will tell you that it is about to commence under rejoice for the black man's sake at every induce- G. Whittier is the author. So completely has he transported himself luto the past, describing chaut princes of Fiorence, those men who first used to them to be seared by them. Ever since graphically, that we can hardly persuada ourexpatriation, any planthat will drive the black selves that the book is not the veritable production of a veritable Margaret Smith.

The Late Expedition to the Dead Sea: This is a very interesting volume, handsomely published by Cary & Hart, Philadelphia. It is a diary of the occurrences on sea and shore from the period of sailtng from New York to the return of the expedition to the U. States. The volume is written in a plain style. Ww have read it with much luterest, and as a preparative for the great work of Lient. Lynch, the commander of the expedition, we commend its perusal to our readers. It is for sale hy Mr. F. W. Prescott, who has on hand a very valuabla assortment of standard and miscellaneous

"Ye Thirty Noble Nations."

Suggested by reading a recent peem with the above title, from the pen of Martin F, Tupper.

"Ye thirty noble uations"-Ah! thirty did I say, When half of you are subject To laws of slavery! Laws, which by God were given For governing mankind, Can you use for end so mean Your fellow-men to hind?

"Ye thirty noble nations," The law of love obey: And ever rule your enbjects With a kind and tonder sway: Let not the color merely Degrade your fellow-minu, Nor let oppression on thent By your consent remain.

"Ye thirty noble nations." Wipe off the cursed stain Which usedlemly a npon you From alavery's cruel chain. All were created equal, The black man and the white. Of common blood all nations To enjoy a common right,

"Ye thirty noble nations." O then you'll surely be One in a glorious paion Though thirty natious free; You'll be a model country For Europe's struggling sons, As you are now a refuge For Earth's oppressed ones.

"Ye thirty noble nationa." Think not we are your foes Because we have compassion. For fellow-mortal's woes: Wa've ever loved you dearly, And loth we'd be to see. Our glorious Union severed To set the negroes free.

"Ye thirty noble nations." Enlightened, great and free, But heed our supplications And greater still you'll be; Lei not a man or woman E'er feel oppression's rod: And be not many masters, For one's your master-God.

Hanover College, Ia, DEBTS OF THE STAES .- Thre following

rith	prove interesting to most of our readers:								
nen	Meryland	Debt.	Pop.	P.					
be	Pennsylvania	41,000,000	2,125,000						
tu	Lomsiana	9,500,000	470,000						
1 16	Ohio New York	19,000,000	1,860,000	•					
and	Massachusetts	24,000,000 6,200,000	2,750,000 850,000						
ade	Virginia	7,390,000	1.260,000						
ers	Tengessee	4,200,000 3,200,0 00	850,000 950,000						
	Illinois	21,000,000	750,000						
	NON	PAYING STAT	TES.						
ng	Michigan	7,600,000	370,000						
900	Mississippi	10,600,000	610,000						
		9,500,000	090,900						

On Wednesday, the 21st March last, Mr. Bahington Macanlay was installed as Lord Recor, in presence of the principal professors. stadents, and a brilliant throng of ladies. Mr. Macaulay, after thanking those who had elected

I ain not using a more phrase, of course, when I say that the feelings with which I bear a part in the ceremony of this day are such as I a part in the ceremony of this day are touch in tury of the existence of your l'aiversity close; find it difficult to utter in words. I do not think tury of the existence of your l'aiversity close; it strange that when that great muster of eloquency, Edmand Burke, atood where I now quency, Edmand Burke, atood where I now stand, he faitered and remained mute. Doubtese the mnititude of thoughts which rushed less the multitude of thoughts which results and the mind was such as even he could not iam. But from that war sucher war had into his mind was such as even no could not spring—the war between Prelacy and Paritan few spectacles more striking or affecting than interminated confounded with were allied few spectacles more striking that which a great bistorical presents on a solemn public day.

There is something strangely interesting in

and forward to the sime when those whom it is other. It was in the very darkest part of that onr office to guide and to teach, will be the dark time—it was in the midst of he guides and teachers of our posterity. On the seigen, and execution—it was when the whole has chanced that my magistracy has fallen in sud laylug his neck on a block—it was when a great secular epoch. This is the four hunredth year of the existence of your nulversity. (Cheers.) At such jubilees as these—jubilees was when the head of the Marquis of Monof which no individual sees more than one—it trose had just been fixed on the Telbooth of is natural, it is good, that a society like this -- Edinburgh, that your University completed her society which survives all the transitory parts of which it is composed—a society which has a corporate existence and a perpetual succession, should review its annals, should retrace the our civil and religious liberties had, indeed stages of its growth, from infaucy to matnrity, and should try to find in the experience of gen-erations which have passed away, lessons which may be profitable to generations yet nuborn.— The last hinck scaffold had been set up on Tow may be problame to generatious yet ausorn.

The retrospect is full of interest and instruction. er Ilili. The evil days were over. A bright Perhaps it may be doubted whether, since the and tranquil century, a century of religious Christian era, there has been any point of time more important to the highest interests of man-kind than that at which the existence of your university commenced. It was the moment of a great destruction, and of a great creation.—
Your society was instituted just before the empire of the East perished—that strange empire, which, dragging on a languid life through the great age of darkness, connected together the two great agas of light—that empire which, adding nothing to our stores of knowledge, and producing not one man great in lettera, in cience, or in art, yet preserved, in the midst of barbarism, those master pieces of Attic genius which the highest mlads still contemplate, and

ong will contemplate, with admiring despair; and, at that very time, while the fauntic Moslem were pluudering the churches and palaces of Constantinople, breaking in pieces Grecian sculpture, and giving to the flames piles of Grecian eloquence, a faw humble German artisaus, who little knew that they were calling into existence a power far mightier than that of the to the memory of all the illustrious men, who, victorions Sultan, were busied in cutting and during that period, taught or learned wisdom. acting the first types. The University came into existence just in time to see the last trace of the Roman empire disappear, and to see the earliest printed book.

At this conjuncture—a conjuncture of nurlvalled luterest in the history of letters—a mau

never to be mentioned without revereuce hy

every lover of letters, held the highest place lu Europo. Our just attachment to that Protest-aut faith to which our country owes so much, nust not prevent as from paying the tribute which, on this occasion and in this place, jnstice and gratitude demand, to the founder of the was written, to accomplish the glorious are judices, and superstitions of the past. We confess to a feeling of disappointment at the dishad aprung from the common people; but his we say that the University of Giasgow need not raveled far. He had visited Grent Britalu, which commence. There is no lack of alarmists, who Tuscauy what the back aettlemants to America evil auspices. But from me you must expect no now are to Britain. He had lived with the merthe econes and occurrences of which he writes eanobled trade hy making trade the ally of phi- 1 began to make observations on the state of my losophy, of eloquence, and of taste. It was he conotry, I have been seeing nothing but growth, who, under the protection of the munificent and | and I have been hearing of nothing but decay discerning Cosmo, arrayed the first public libra- The more I contemplate our noble justitution ry that modern Europe possessed. From pri-vacy your founder rose to a throne; but on the heart, that they have nothing of age but its digthrone he never forgot the studies which had nity, and that their strength is still the strength been his delight in privacy. He was the centre of youth. The hurricane which has recently of an illustrions group composed partly of the overthrown so much that was great and that last great scholars of Greece, and partly of the first great scholars of Italy, Theodore Gaza and They still stand, august and immoveable, while George of Trebizoud, Besserin and Tileife, dynasties and churches are iving in heaps of ruin Marsillo Ficiuo and Poggio Braceloliut. By him all around us. I see no reason to doubt that, after the most precions and the most extensive collection of books in the world. By him were carefully preserved the most valuable intellectual treasures which had been snatched from the wreck of the Byzautine empire. His agents the shade of our civil institutions, cur academ were to be found everywhere—in the bazaars of cal institutions may long continue to flourish. tha farthest East, in the monasteries of the fartheet West-purchasing orcopying worm-eaten parchments, on which were traced words worthy of immortality. Under his patrousge were prepared accurate Latiu versions of many precions emains of Greek poets and philosophers. But uo department of literature owes so much to him as history. By him were introduced to the knowledge of Western Europe, two great and

unrivalled models of historical composition, the work of Heredotus and the work of Thucydides. By him, too, our ancestors were first made acquainted with the graceful and Incid simplicity of Xenophou, and with the manly good seuse of It was while he was occupied with carea like these that his attention was called to the intel-

lectual wants of this region—a region now swarming with a population, rich with culture,

and resounding with the claug of machinery— a region which now sends forth fleets laden with its admirable fabrica to lauda of which, iu his days, uo geographer had ever heard—then a wild, a poor, a half-barharous tract, lying in the utmost verge of the known world. He gave his sanction to the plan of establishing a university at Glasgow, and bestowed on the new seat of learning all the privileges which belonged to the University of Bologna. I can conceive that a had long studied. No spot in the world has been more favored by nature or by art. The surrounding country was a fruitful and sunny country, a country of corn-fields and vineyards. In the city the house of Bentivoglis bore rule-a house which vied with the Medici town, and, as he would have thought, not likely ever to be otherwise; for the soil, compared with the rich conatry at the foot of the Ar uines, was barren, and the climate was such that an Italian shuddered at the thought of it. But it is not on the fertility of the soil-it is not on the milduess of the atmosphere that the prosperity of nations chiefly depends. (Cheers.) Slavery and superstitiou cau make Compouin a laud of beggars, and can change the plain of Western Africa, to the end of the past year, by which we learn that the traffic in haman fiesh Euua into a desert. Nor is it beyond the pow- was very much increased. The past seasoa ou er of human intelligence and energy, developed hy evil and spiritual freedom, to turn sterile rocks and postilential marshes into cities and gardeus. Eulightened as your foundar was, he little knew that he was himself a chief agent in a great revolution-physical and moral, politi- antine; one hy the Dolphiu, with 850 slaves, in cal and religions—in a revolution destined to the Bight of Benin; one by the Bittern, one by make the last first and the first last—in a revo-intion destined to invert the relative positions of and one by the Amphitrite, and one by the Pantaloga and the Plate Glasgow and Bologan. We cannot, I think, lors; the Firefly had taken one, and the Pfalo better employ a few minutes than in reviewing one. the stages of this great change in human affairs. The review shall be short. Iudeed, I power, whose fleetness has cushled her to accannot do better than pass rapidly from century to contury. Look at the world, theu, a hand-the overhaul and capture of the suspected vesred years after the seal of Nicholas had been affixed to the justrument which called your col-

The liberal patronage which Nicholas, and the night; as it was, she contrived to put herself of which the establishment of this seat of learn- her after measurement. A subsequent prize of which the establishment of this seat of fearning, and especially of Greek learning, the Humanists, as they were them called, bore in tha great movement against spirwhich of February, Com. Hotham, with the vessels which constitute the northarn division of the British navel feree on the coast, proceeding the 7th inst., chow a total of the week ending the 7th inst., chow a total of the barraceone (slave depots) from which 1,500 another account. It shows how groundless is the opinion, so sedulously promilgated, that the Emancipation movement finds friends only 255 deaths, and this too at a time while immigrants are or owding into the city by every array and the population. The French status friends of February.

**Commended to try nitrate of sods. As much as can be held between the thumb and finger placed of February.

**Commended to try nitrate of sods. As much as can be held between the thumb and finger placed in the waits with the flowers will preserve them fresh, it is said, for a fortnight.

**The vote in Crittenden county is interesting on another account. It shows how groundless is the opinion, so sedulously promilgated, that the Delvision of the coast, proceeding the 7th inst., chow a total of only 255 deaths, and this too at a time while immigrants are or owding into the city by every array on each country in the week ending the 7th inst., chow a total of only 255 deaths, and this too at a time while immigrants are or owding into the city by every array and the coast. It shows how groundless is the opinion, so sedulously promilgated, that the Emancipation movement finds friends only or principally among that Whigs. This vote was taken at a Democratic meeting, and of the trite of sods. As much as can be held between the thumb and finger placed in the wait with the flowers will preserve them and the coast. The result was have already seen. The idea is absurd that the collection of the coast. It is true and on the coast of the coast. The collection of the coast. The collection of the coast. It is true and more vigorously carried on than it has been distinguished of the coast. It shows been an opinion. The collection of the coast. The collection of the coast. The collect

cessarily grew too strong to be traugh affuence of such minds was now rapidly felt. by the whole community; for the investion at printing had brought books within the reach even of yeomen and of artizage. From the Mediterranean to the Frezen Sea

therefore the public mind was everywhere in

ferment, and nowhere was the ferment greater than in Scotland. It was in the midst o tyrdoms and prescriptions, in the midst of a war between power and truth, that the first can midst of another revolution. The war between been terminated by the victory of Protestant place of education intermingled, confounded with hostile political parties. The monarchical element of the constitution was an object of almost excinsthe contrast between the venerable antiquity of votion to the prelatiet. The popular element the contrast between the vouchast and ardent youth of the constitution was especially dear to the great majority of members. Recollections and paritan. At length an appeal was made to the opes crowd upon us together. The past and sword. Puritanism triamphed; but purit the future are at ouce brought close to us. Our was already divided against itself. Independ. thoughts wander back to the time when the ency and republicanism were on one side, presdations of this ancient hailding were latd, byter anism and limited monarchy as present occasion, wa may, with peculiar propriety, give such thoughts their course. For it a British King standing before a judgment seat,

> been bought with a fearful price. But they had been bought. The price had been paid. The last battle had been fought on British ground. toleration, of domestic peace, of temperate freedom, of equal justice—was beginning. That century is now closing. When we con in the whole kingdom we shall find no district in which progress of trade, of menufacturers, of wealth, and of the arts of life, has been more rapid than in Clydesdale. Your university has partakeu largely of the prosperity of this city and of the surrouading region.

> The security, the trauquility, the liberty, which have beau propitions to the industry the merchant and of the manufucturer, have been also propitions to the industry of the scholar. To the last century belong most of the names of which you justly boast time would fail me if I attempted to do sastice to the memory of all the illustrious man, who, within these ancicut walls-geometricists, spatomists, jurists, philologies, metaphysicians poets-Simpsau and Hunter, Miller and Youag, Ried and Stewart; Campbell-(cheers) whose coffiu was lately borue to a grave in that renonued transept which contains the dust of Chaucer, of Speucer, and of Drydon; Black, whose discoveries from au era in the history of chemical science; Adam Smith, the greatest of ali the masters of political science; James Watt, who perhaps did more than any single man has done since the New Atlantis of Ba

> We now speak the language of humility when seemed durable, has only proved their solidity. by the blessing of God on a wise and temperate policy, on a policy of which the principle is to preserve what is good by reforming in time what s evil, our civil institutions may be presented onimpaired to a late posterity, and that under the shade of our civil institutions, our academic I trust therefore, that when a hundred years

> tore have run out, this aucient college will still continue to deserve well of our country and of mankind. I trust that the installation of 1949 will be attended by a still greater assembly of students than I have the happiness now to see before me. That assemblage indeed may not meet in the place where we have met. These venerable hails may have disappeared. My successor may speak to your successors in a more stately edifice, in an edifice which, even smong the magnificent of the future Glasgow, will still be admired as a fine specimen of the architecture which flourished in the days of the good Queen Victoria. (Cheers.) But though the site. and the walls may be new, the spirit of the institution will, I hope, be still the same. My siccessor will, I hope, be able to boast that the fith century of the University has been even more lorious than the fourth. He will be able to vindicate that boast by citing a long list of eminent nen, great masters of experimental science, of ancient learning, of our native elequence, ornaments of the senate, the pulpit, and the bar.

He will, I hope, mention with high houor some of my young friends who now hear me; and he will, I also hope, be able to add that ti cir taients and tearning were not wasted on selfish or ignoble objects, hut were employed to promote pitying smile passed over his face as he named the physical and moral good of their species, to Bologna and Glasgow together. At Bologna he extend the empire of man over the material world, to defend the cause of civil and religious liberty against tyrauts and bigots, and to defend the cause of virtue and order against the enemies of all divine and human laws (Cheers.) I have now given utterance to a part, and a part only of the recollections and auticipations of In taste and magnificence—which has left to on this solemn occasion my mind is full. I sgain posterity noble palaces and temples, and which thank you for the honor which you have bestowgave a splandid patrouage to arts and sciences. ed on me; and I assure you that while I live I Glasgow he knew to be a poor, a small, a rude shall never cease to take a deep interest in the welfare and fame of the body with which, by your kindness, I have this day become connecte

> Increase of the Stave Trade, The London Chronicle has some particulars

the northern part of the coast, and at the Goithe overhaul and capture of the suspected vessel. She has made a score of prizes since sha iega into existence. We find Europe—we find Scotland especially, in the agonies of that great Pluto's prize made a desperate resistance, and revolution which we emphatically call the Re- but for the assistance given her by the Rapid, would have made sad havoc with her captors in Nicholas, had given to lenralug, and aground, where the Pluto was compelled to burn

Me Noel's "Emay on the Union of Church and State," was published on the 22d ult., in a handrime octavo volume of 630 pages, and history was the unprecedented demand for the got, that the whole edition was sold in a few hors as the very day of its publicaton, and another edition has this day issued from the The wark exhibits nothing of the proen of the change which has taken place in author's judgment, or the motives which he e at length induced him to recede from the l'atablishment. Bat tor a few occasional exsections, the reader might imagine the volume have been written by a Dissenter. The arment is directed exclusively to the merits of case discussed, and much of the reasoning orawn from the present constitution and couat s of the Eoglish Establishment. The mabear of the work are arranged with skill, the arements conclusive, and vivined by a glowing emesters The Essay is divided in three areas and State"—"Its Effects"—and "The Weam of Promoting a Revival of Religion. hose topies are again divided and subdivided chapters and sections. A mere oatline of a portion of the work is all that can be given

la the latroduction, after Insleting that the ention must be determined by a reference to me word of God, he proceeds to inquire-The work it is the will of Christ, as deducible from the word of God, that the Christian conpegations of this country should receive the harre of their pastors from the State, and be parquently placed ander lie superintend-Before proceeding to the scriptural arcount, the author shows that the noion is somere by the constitution of the State-by percental relation-and by history. As to popurental relation he contends that the House commone, if a father at all, is an adopted owing all his power to his children! e parent exercises control over his children aring their childhood. No father should as af dectating to a son of thirty years of w t creed he should believe, or what mine e should support. l'areats while they the education of their children, pay for the State forces its children to pay for as tastruction themselves. "If the Honec mons be the national father, it is a is act ac tree gloss, that the children should be was from his control."

goves, also, that the nation is coademnee w M said low-by the prophecies of the Old denent-and by the New Testament. e mainte auce of Christien pastors he

and these important propositions. That the right of clergy to tithes was pa i founded, not on private gifts, but on enactments. That the church property of the bishops

eit from the Crown.

That the church property of this part of t oguem was transferred by act of l'arliaral from Catholic priests to Protestant pas-That the State is the proprietor of this pr perty, which it grants, resumes, diso, increasee, or ciminishes, as it thinks

That al persons holding titheable propernst co tribute to the maintenance of the whether they approve of the coutribunot, since the cergy may enforce the

est of their dues by process of law." see ac part of the work treats of the efas or upon both persons and things. and of the union on the distribution usters in each 1 tod in a series of statistics ag character. Thus to 10,449 conn-P IN Ruth and, the State allots 27 pasparochial system makes the estabmre the charge af nearly two million!

. ... aas. The canons shut out the most hos wor dy and corrupt as their pasters. a ne paragraph g ves a fearful pio-'State o uso misters

a p stor, because they are too du.l. , and a crandolence tempted by unety to mu ec rt. Severed from the and your race. peopl by their birth, by their early . or 'en college life, by their aristoamcauous, by their real for their eca prerogat es, they have little popular Socia to dislike and despise them; which the operative millions; they were smong the devotees of fashion. : seadership the Christian Army

and unsuccessful. cond part cloves with an animated refwhich sy be expected to follow, distraught.-N. O. Delta. Europe the yoke of priestoraft wa off and consience shall be free. part of the volume, on the means of og a per val in the churches, is brief. It sucrestions both to pious ministers members, usging them to increase t a union, humi istion and prayer. ure on y toom to make a few extracts from

Condemned by reason and religiou, Fix see on which it rests are unsound. ar a of payments for the support of ar condemned by both the precedents precepts of the word of God. We have matized: a a rhede a blighting influence upon precambents, carates, and other members extributes them with a wasteful dis- the he whom it ought to pay most liberally. the gospel from thousands of par-Protectes corruptions in doctrine; ecriptural discipline; it desecrates aces of Christ, confounds the church wond, foments schiom among Christiana, the ministers of Christ, both in and as chief element of revolution in the aders the reformation of the Anglican pelem, hinders the progress of the chout the kingdom, and strengthens Senate. pt Papal establishments of Europe. the of State churches in Scotland, in ators and Representatives. d, and in France. Let him examine, developed by Mr. Baird, the grand the determine his conduct without re- as follows: syes 42, noya 2. for h alerest, fashion or friendship, in loyalty

and an accountable to the heart-searchgrat readers, and sow the seeds of truth minds is the National Church randered of public attention which few writers of the population. tes religious, and who are not in a ton, casaot estimate the force of those as praciples which have compelled him rate from the State Church. By his too be has demonstrated his fidelity to

h Anti-State-Charch Society has been

Magist Nort-English Church Establish- conducted by religious men advocate the separation and fearlossly expose the evila resulting from the connection of the church with the State. I trust that many clergymen of the Establishment will imitate the noble exampla of the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel. All events call upon Christiana to exercise faith and prayer, and to expect a brighter period for

The following well written letter was sent to profound allence was observed throughout the us by a Presbyterian clergy man of high standing, time of his speaking, and land applause followed of the country, but of the sporting world. His be who is a neighbor of the writer. He sava in his note: "Mr. Findlay is a man of good moral character, and a member of the Methodist church."

APPEAL OF WILLIAM W. FINDLAY, TO THE COLOR-ED PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

DEAS FRIENDS:-The writer being a colored nan, it may be supposed that he desires the well-being of his race, not of a part of the colored race, but of the whole race of Africanii, la this land and in Africa. Nor do I consider myself guilty of affectation, when I say, that I ardeutly desirs their elevation, and am willing to contribute all I can to that end. It has long een an inquiry with me, how can our race be levated? How can colured men be made truly ndepeadent? After much unxlous and painful endant, we must enjoy rights and privileges as road and as liberal as those enjoyed by the white citizens of the United States. In other orda have the right of electing our law makers. and our magistrates; and all the offices of State should be accessible to our color; and not only o, but we should be free to move in anch circle f acciety as we may be entitled to by our moral worth, character and talents; and likewise free to orm alliance with those classes of society .liese, in my humble opinion, are the rights and privileges we must possess before wa can be inlepeadent.

But now let us inquire lu candor, do wa sa s people enjoy such independence? Do colored men in the most liberal of the northern States njoy such independence? You all know that hey do not-the sad raverse is the case. And will the time soon come in the history of Amercan society, whon the colored man will be pernitted to enjoy such independence-Indepenence, not only in civil things, but indepenence in all the more delicata matters of social quality. I most honestly confess I think not. And further, I am bold to confess that any thing hort of the above described Independence will ot satisfy mn, nor should any thing short satofy the man of au independent spirit.

But such independence, we cannot obtain in he United States, therefore I will seek it outside the United States. I will seek it where I know I can find it, and that laln the Republic of Liberia, which is the only christian Republic, where the colored man can find a quiet and securn home. Nor do I act dishonorably in thus escaping from civil and social oppression, for I am only doing what thousands of the first, and est settlers of the United States did, and I think an honor to follow their example, in seeking iberty, though like them, I be compelled to seek it in a wilderness. And the object of this ppeal, is to invite you who love true ludepenleuce, and are willing to endure some toil to btain it, to go with us to that land of liburty, where we may likewise ald in the elevation and enlightenment of our whole race, which duty is more obligatory on us, than upon the white race, many of whom are willing to escrifice their lives and property in the work of converting Africa.

Some of you may blame us for not staying to the same number of Londoners only this; we believe that civil slavery in this land And regards the metropolis, the abent- will be abolished by Divine Providence without the co-operation of the free colored man. He requires not our aid in this work-Ile can and their ministration to 54,000 persons will in his own way, sweep slavery from the the city wass, while the remaining 332 civil institutions of America. But I honestly doubt whether it is the will or order of Providence to grant us perfect nocial equality with the white race at this time, nor am I disposed to and E uc pa charges too frequently strive or quarrel with them for this favor, but rea te and condemn the purest would follow the example of Abraham, who disliked the strife that had aprung up between him and Lot, and religiously proposed separaare between the clergy of the State Church tion as a remedy for the quarrel, and a means of at min sters is almost anknown. - perpetuating peace; so we should separate from e state of the Establishment is contrasted the white race, that we may be free and they at of the primitive churches. Of the enjoy peace; for doubtless, God has given this . rothing clergy, the anthor fears 10,000 land to them. Acting from the above religious onterted men, who neither preach nor and honorable views, we confidently expect s 's gaspe," and the churches have be- that God will bless na in our movements.

It is the design of the writer and some o nie friends, to go out to Liberia about the month of October or November next, and it is desirable to have as many emigrants from Indiana as I meve to write it. There are men we can muster. Liberia holds out many atgreat virtue, to whom I gladly tractions for the man of color, but the greatest 1 k w and one many faithful, en- in that of liberty and independence. Thousands and sincere acreants of Christe, but when have gone from this land to that, and all who coptions are subtracted, what are the have been industrious have done well, many of . . e to write it. Chosen by peers and them are becoming wealthy, but what is beat, a d church corporations; by they are all free! Come, let no go and cast our and State- ade prelates; many are lot in with them and be free likewise. If any dots v a strupt favoritism, many silur. of you have been cherishing the spirit of Indeet al employment by the income peudence, and long for such freedom as the tem, and many embrace the free Republic of Liberia offers, and If you desire a passage to that land; just let your wishes They have scarce- be known to the Agent of the American Colonisages training; they are pledged to action Society in this State. Address Rev. J. er in the Prayer-book, and sil the MITCHELL at Indianapolis, who will be pleased choned by the union, they dread re- to book your name us an emigrant and procare " ate servile to patrons, they are intol. for you a passage out, and send you all the in-Jasenters; their zeal is emppled by state- formation you may want. No time should be lost, act now, act for yourselves, your children

Covington, Ind., April 6th, 1849.

ABDUCTION .- A young and exceedingly beanti Lawyers, men of science, and edi-repapers, do not li-ten to them; Char-repapers, do not li-ten to them; Char-Charles atreet, on Tuesday night, and although the police of the three municipalities were activaly agaged in nearching for her yesterday, her place of concentment still remains a mystery. The circomstances attending her disappearance, leave no ther conclusion than that she has fullen into the seducer's snare, and the unfortunute mother ental changes, and on the glon- weighed down with this horrible thought, is nearly

henator Walker Instructed to Resign-Wiscon sin for Free Soil.

The Legislature of Wisconsin have finally and conclusively spoken their opinion of Senator Walker. We noticed some days since the passage of the resolutions through the Assembly, recreancy to the will of his constituents, and instructing him to resign forthwith. In the House, the resolutions were adopted with comparatively county of Fayette, met in persuance of public The nation much longer? All the little opposition. We give the resolutions as tion of players in this commonwealth. Consideradopted by the House, together with the vote .- ing that hereditary domestic slovery as it exists to an arres, its supremacy, its patronage, it will be seen that course of Senator Dodge and is commended as warmly as that of Walker is stig-

Resolved, By the Senate and the Assembly of 3. I the State of Wisconsin, That the course of Bon. slity; "ben It adds little to the number of L. P. Walker, one of the Senators of this State, in Congress of the United States, in presenting the sants of the population, and It pays and voting for an amendment to the General Ap propriation bill providing for a Government in Cal-tiornia and New Mexico west of the Rio Grande, which did not contain a provision forever prohibit ing the introduction of slavery or involutary servitude in said Territories, has violated his oft-repeated as well as his solem; written pledges given before his election, on that autject, and outraged the feelings, and misrepresented these who elected him to that atation, and has openly violated the sultable to be adopted on this occasion, and to instructions contained in the resolutions passed agree with them upon a common platform of prinby this body on the subject of slavery, at its pre-

"Resolved, That Hon. Henry Dodge, our offier for the purpose herein expressed: who cannot be expected largely to Walker, as he did on the 20th of February last, J. Breckenridge, H. P. Lewis, A. V. who cannot be expected largely to are subject, for which we express to always are is undecided respecting the advocated in this wark, let him strentively examine the of State churches in Scotland, in the developed he with a september of the Senate of the Senate and to each of our Senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Senator, in voting against the proposition of Mr. Wather, as he did on the 20th of February last, and there are now not over 5000 remaining in the city. All the senators and wishes of his course. Barkley, John C. Hull, John Cord, E. A. Dudley, In the towns on the Rio Grande, from the mouth up to Mier, have been terribly visited by the scourge, and it was feared that it would visit every town on the State churches in Scotland, in the cord of the Senate and to each of our Senators and Representatives.

Edward Oldham, Sam. Shy, M. C. Johnson, H. J. Breekenridge, H. P. Lewis, A. Vinneler, C. H. Barkley, John C. Hull, John Cord, E. A. Dudley, In the towns on the Rio Grande, from the mouth up to the two not over 5000 remaining in the city. All the towns on the Rio Grande, from the mouth up to Mier, have been terribly visited by the scourge, and it was feared that it would visit every town on the State churches in Scotland, in the city of the Senate and to each of our Senators and Representatives.

The area of new theories and wishes of his control of TOU, J. Breckenridge, H. P. Lewis, A. Vinneler, C. H. Barkley, John C. Hull, John Cord, E. A. Dudley, John C. Hull, John Cord, E. A. Dudley, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Salton, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Salton, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Salton, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Salton, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Mier, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Winn, Geo. W. Salton, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Mier, John W. Clark, Carter R. Flarrison, O. D. Mier, John W. Clark, Carter, M. Dudley, John T. Bruce,

The ayes and noes having been called on the determined in the United States. adoption of the foregoing teachution, the vote atood

CHOLERA AT MATAMOROS.—It is with deep feeling of gratineation, says the best the cholers has the 4th, that we announce that the cholers has ing of gratification, says the Brownsville Flag of within the last few days nearly disappeared from apervious by determined prejudice — our neighboring city, Matamoros. There are few position in society, his fine talents places that have suffered so severely from the comity as a preacher, his eminent plety dreadful acourge. The number of deaths is comparit will secure the volume an puted at about 1000, which la about 25 per cent.

EF Richard Dillingham, a young man about 28 years of age, was tried at Nashville on Monday last, on the charge of seducing slaves from their owners, with intentions of running them to the free States, was found guilty, and sentenced to slaves each; a respectly of whom own less than 15; and there were imprisonment in the Pontantiary Real artespid rapidly during the past year, three years imprisonment in the cheering to see how many papers, not Another warning to abolitionists. three years imprisonment in the Penitentiary .- and there are only as persons awa more than its alares each.

I From thell amisville Courier. I Emancipation dicettng at Taylorsvilla.

was introduced to the meeting, and delivered an Osbaldistone's celebrated feat. the church of Christ .- Watchman & Reflector, while address. The time was courteous and cou-

The following gentlemen were appointed n comhe might select as many thorough-bred horses an
ha liked, he would undertake to ride two hundred ittee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense miles in ten hours. of the meeting-Dr. W. J. Hurgess, F. H. Underwood and C. W. Anderson. They reported the fol-living on; how he looked; how at the word 'away! jowing resolutions, which were unanimusly

WHEREAS we believe that the institution of plaights of humanity; and

WHEREAS We believe that the justitution has ver been a clog upon the prosperity of our State, degrading labor—thereby preventing the developement of its resources, and consequently retarding the progress of its wealth and political impor-

Whierkas under the present constitution of Kentucky, the perpetuiti of the system has been uquiry, I have concluded, that to be truly inde- so guarded as to prevent the expression of public Account therefore:

Resolved, That since in the apppoaching convention, an opportunity is presented to take some initiatory steps for the ultimate removal of this evil from the State, we deem it of the utmos

aportance that the subject abould be fairly pre-

people will not be contented to remain passive ith no prospect of its removal. Resolved, That le the opinion of this meeting, he difficulties in the way of entencipation, though perplexing, and requiring the exercise of sound judgment, are unither so many nor so formidable on to justify our tame submission to its indefinite

Resolved, That we fully approve of the purpo es of the convention, called to deliberate upon his subject at Frankfort on the 25th inst, and that Dr. W. J. Burges, .. Hutner, F. H. Underwood, Robert Stone, Thos. Newman, S. Linderman, C. W. Anderson, D. Hudson, E. K. Hols-J. Goodwin, Thos. Cochran, Geo. W. Snider, ohn Cochran, Jos. B. Cox, Thos. Collier, Isaac S. Cox, Jos. Stoul, Jas. C. Wratt, John Thompson, Tos. Crutcher, Jas. E. Mudd, Wm. Hardin, W. Allen, Jos. Burns, Geo. Knrız, Benj. Holsclaw, Sen., Sol. Froman, W. G. Heasor and Jos. Watson,

conventient to altend. Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be endered to Cassins M. C.ay, Esq., for the able id eloquent address delivered this day, and thut he proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Examiner, Louisville Journal and Courier, for

The meeting then adjourned.

WM. M. ALLEN, Secretary. [From the Louisville Courter.] Public Mocifa in Mercer. At a large and respectable meeting of the friends

f emancipation and colonization, held at the court honce in Harrodsburg, Ky., on Saturday, the

The meeting being called to order by J. N. Thompson, Esq., Major Andrew G. Kyle was apointed chairman, and O. S. Poelon, accretury. On motion, the phair appointed Mesers, James Taylor, Frank Ballenger, J. N. Thompson, and in this land and contending for the above rights resolutions expressive of the neutiments of the not exceed 1000. of man. Our answer to all such complaints is meeting; and having retired and considered thereolutions for the adoption of the meeting, to wit-Resolved, That we regard domestic alavery as a motism and philanthropy require an earnest effort to check its blighting and withering infitence upon our beloved commonwealth.

Resolved, That as a portion of the friends of oration upon the pursuits and business habits of our people, but that the system we desire shall be gradual and prospective in its operation, leaving ntonched the entire present alave population of

Resolved. That we would regard it as son tonement to Africa for the wrongs committed by r forefathers, if we could need back to that be nighted tand the future increases of our stave non-station, imbued with the principles of civil liberty, and conveying with them the light of the Gospel, to aid in the regeneration of that benighted land. Resolved, That in the language of the father of lavery in this country may be abothihed, la among ny (our) first wishes."

liesolved, That we approve of the proposed eeting in the town of Frenkfort on the 28th

Resolved, That Col. George C. Thompson, Jas. Frunk Ballenger, J. P. Haggin, Achilles Davia, John Cardwell, Daniel Vanaridale, haac Welham, Lundwell C. Comish, M. B. Pulliam, I. N. Thomp-son, Samuel Hait, E. D. Veatch, P. R. Dunn, B. Wickershara, Elisa Pasamore, Rev. John Montgomery, Rev. T. Cleland, W. H. Riker, N. Lafore, B. H. White, O. S. Poston, J. C. Winterfield, Henry Reed, Elisa Walton, Caleb Adamu, George Stavers, Isaare Gray, Jos ah Wilson, James Woods, N. Stone, S. Wergfield, B. N. Passmore, W. H. Sellers, John Doavey, Daniel Miller, R. Figg, G. Threlkeld, John Wheatly, J. Il. Patterson, and Jas. Adams, be appointed our delegates to represent

this county in asid meeting. Which resolutions being read, the meeting was addressed by F. Hallenger, James Taylor, and J. Boyle, Esqs., and the resolutions were unani ously adopted.

On motion, resulved that the Louisville Courier and Examines, Richmond Plough Buy, and Dan ville Tribune, be requested to publish the proceed ings of this meeting. And, on motion, it was further resolved that

the meeting do adjourn till Mouday, the 9th day of A. G. KYLE, Chm'n. O. S. Poston, Sec'y

In pursuance of notice, a meeting of those of the citizens of Lexington, and Fayette county opposed to the perpetuation of slavery ln this Com monwealth-was held in the City Hall on Saturday the 14th of April, when on motion, Mr. Edward Oldham was called to the chair and W. A. Dudley appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained in a few eliquent remarks by the Hos. H. Clay, condemning what they called his dough-faced and Rev. R. J. Breekenridge, on motion of the latter gentleraan, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted. 1. This meeting composed of citizens of the

1. Is contrary to the rights of mankind;

2. Is opposed to the fundamental principles of 3. Is incommistent with a State of sound mor

4. Is hostile to the prosperity of the common wealth; are therefore of opinion, that it ought not to be made perpetual, and that the convention about to meet to amend the constitution of this State affords a proper occasion on which steps should be taken to ameliorate the condition of slavery, in such why as shall be found practicable

2 la order to concert with those who agree ciples, this meeting appearts the following citisent session: Therefore,

Resolved, That Mr. Walker is hereby instructed similar aentlments and can conveniently atlend, unmediately to resign his seat in the United States to meet at Frankfort on the 25th inst., delegates om other parts of the State, aimiturty appointed,

Edward Oldham, Sam. Shy, M. C. Johnson

3. Upon their reinm frim Frankfort, the dele gates now appointed shall have power to call a ublic meeting, and make report of their proceed ngs; at which meeting the question of nor suitable persons to reprétent this county in the convention, abull be taken into consideration.

On motion, the meeting adjourned. EDWARD OLDHAM, Chairman. W. A. Duplier, Secretary.

The following statistics relative to the number o in Madison county, we have compiled, at the expense of a good deal of trouble, from the Commissioners Books for the yeat 1848. There are 905 slaveholders in the county, of which 154 are not voters, being minors, etc. There are 199 persons who own but I alave each; 109 who own but 2 each; 71 who own but 3 each; 70 who own but 4 each; and 58 who come but 5 each; a majority of slaveholders own fess than 5 slaves each. There Richmond Chronicle.

Haltroad Progress

A second number of the London Quarterly Re-A meeting of the friends of emancipation was riew contains one of the ablest sketches of the held at Taylorsville, of the 14th inst. Thos. New- perfection of the English railway system we have man, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. M. reen. As a means of estimating progress, the Allen, was appointed Secretary. Cassina M. Clay writer introduces the following notice of Mr.

A good many years ago, one of the tongliest and cijiatory, yet powerful and convincing. The mont hardiest ridern that ever crossed Leicastershire, profound allence was observed throughout the moment, attracted the general attention not only was, that if he might choose his own turf, and if

The newspapers of the day described exactly he started like an arrow from s bow; how gallan Tranhy, his favorite meer, atretched himself his gallop; how, on arriving at his second horse, he vaulted from one anddle to another; how he very in a great avil, originating in and maintained he vaulted from one anddle to another; how he by wrong towards the clave, and fraught with inconsequences to society, in its moral and ble, faster than before; and how, to the astor litical relations-directly violating the dearest mentand amid the acclamations of thousands spectators, he at last came in a winner!

Now, if at this moment of his victory, while with dust and prespiration on his brow-his ex hausted arms dangling just above the panting flurks of his horee, which his friends at each alde of the hridle were slowly leading in tri-umph—a decrepitold woman had hobbled forward d, in the name of science, had told the amem bled multitude that before she become s skeleton the and her husband would undertake, instead of 200 miles in ten hours, to go 500—that is to say, that, for every mile "the squire" had just ridden, she and her old man would go two miles and s half—that she would moreover knit all the way, and that he should take his medicine every hour, and read to her just as if they were at home; lastlented hefore the voters of the State; persuaded ly, that they would undertake to perform their first endencies are fully understood, the first either in darkness or in daylight, in auushine or in storm, "thunder, lightning, or raia, we ask, would have listened to the pooor muniac?
and yet how wonderfully would her prediction
have been inifilted! Nay, wagons of coals and heavy luggage now-a-days fly across Lelcentershine faster and farther than Mr. Osbaldestone could go, notwithstanding his condition and that of all his

> LOSS OF THE STEAMER HIGHLAND MARY No. 2from the St. Louis Republican of Sunday last, we get the following:

From the officers of the sleamer Dr. Franklin No. 2, we learn that the steamer Highland Mary No. 2, Capt. John Atchison, from St. Peters, and ound for this port, in landing for wood at Gilbert's Island, about 130 mllea above this city, atruck s atnmp about 8 o'clock yesterday morning, and sen., Sol. Froman, W. G. Reasor and Jos. Watson, and are hereby appointed as our delegates to said convention, with as many others as can make the convention, with as many others as can make the convention of t Wolatha. The passengers and crew came down on the Dr. Franklin. The boat when left by her officers, had listed over very much, and was lylug nearly to her hurricane roof aft on the starboard side; the larboard side was down in aeven or eight

FROM THE FRONTIER .- A letter to the St. Louis Republican, dated, Independence, Mo., April 6

Delaware and Texas, is represented at this place by a delegation of emigranta to California, and by eports from those who have arrived, the number will be greatly increased from each quarter. The 14th of April, 1849, the following proceedings were various companies, as fast as they can complete their outfits, are going into camp, and accustoming hemselves to the duty pertaining thereto previous o leaving the aettlement.

There are more persons from Ohio preparing emigrate, than from any other State. From what l can learn, large numbern are en route, overland, rom the southern portion of this State and from Illinois. The number at present in this town has M. B. Pulllam, a committee to draft and present been variously estimated, but I should judge it will

ol, they returned and presented the following res- which brings dates from Lims to the 13th of March, had been set on foot, and was on the eve of exenoral, social and political evil, and that in view the approaching change in our organic law, the government, the police acized the leading con-was for many years, a resident of this county: spirators, and the plot was dissolved; which said involved the assassination of the President and neiznre of thereins of government. General to inform you of my arrival here. We arrived at San Roman, a member of the Council of State; spective emancipation and co'onization, ear. Gen. Lieundi, Col. Ortiz. Col. Espinoza and Cosily desiring in the progress of time to see every lunje, a native of New Granada, the noted assastign of slavery removed from our State, we do ain of Gen. Annaza, together with several other desire or contemplate any rash or sudden in conspirators of less note, were embarked on hoard a small schooner which sailed on the 7th of March under sealed orders, and for parts unknown Gen. Torrico, another of the nusperted, had taken refuge in the house of Mr. Clay the United States Charge d'Affairea.

RIGHT OF WAY TO THE PACIFIC.-It may be recolected that we stated some time since that an English company these trees endeavoring to obtain the exclusive right of way through Lake Nicaragua. The late appointment of Mr. Squiers, as di-plomatic agent of the United States Government at Guatemals, was made in reference, it is said, "To see some plan adopted by which to this movement. He will be instructed to look after the rights of this country, in reference to this right of way, hy what is regarded as one of the best routes to the Pacific .- N. Y. Herald.

MACREAUY .- A New Orleans paper copies the

Renfre wahite: TO W. C. MACREADY. A thousand hearts, my countryman and friendit
Are with thee in that land beyon? the man,
To whose aspiring stage thy accents lend
A dignity, it else had sought in vain;
When young Columbia, breathless, sees at last
The solemn forms all thoughful mea ravere—
The grand speations of the deathless past. The grand scentions of the deathless past, liratus, Othelio, Hamiet, Wuitey, Lear!—Let quickened puise, flushed check, and super eye. The fearful shence and the wild applause, Be witness to the matchiasa mastery
Of every partialture thy genius draws;

Great as thy virtues may thy triumph be, And Sagland long be proud of Shakspeare and of thee trival of the Steamer Isabel—Ten days later from Chagres and Panama—Non-arrival of the Steamable California—The Sugar Crop. The steamable Isabel, Capt. Rollins, arrived

hera at eleven o'clock this morning, bringing Ha vana dates to the 8th lost. The ateumship Falcon arrived at Havana on the 601 inst., from Chagres, after a pussage of five days having left that place on the 1st of April. Dates from Panams had been received of the steumer California, which was anxiously looked for on her retuin voyage from San Francisco. The Falcon sailed from Havana for New York, in company with the laabel.

At Havana it was expected that the angur crop on account of the dry weather, would be one third abort of the yield of last year. Prices were consequently, generally nustained, viz: white 103-4a II; yellow 7 I-2a8; brown 5 I-2a 53-4; Muscovado 506 1-2. From the south nide of Cuba accounts

ANNUAL LETTINGS OF MAIL CONTRACTIL-The Postingular General requests up to say that the hida Meine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachunetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York, are now in the course of exumination, and that he will be prepared on Wednesday, the 18th of April, to open the books and announce to those interested the state of the proposals preparatory to the ma-king of the final decisions awarding the contracts. Like proceedings will soon after take place in respect to the new routes advertised for contract in the other State of the Union .- Not. Int.

We regret to learn that Fitz Greene Hallack Esq., is au feriug under a severe brain fever. Its symptoma, however, are not such as to forbid the hupe of spitedy and permanent restoration, N. Y. Coll.

REGIMENT OF MOUNTED RIPLEMEN.-We are in formed that this regiment, under command of Col. Loring, will leave Fort Leavenworth, for Oregon, by the 10th of May. Two companies of this regi-ment are to be left at Fort Laramie and two at Bear tivet .- St. Louis Repub.

CHOLERA IN TEXAS.—We learn from a private letter of a valued friend, dated Brownaville, 6th April, that the devantation created by cholera in that vicinity, has for once exceeded common rumor. In Matamoros, out of a population of 7000, 1000 have fullen victims to the epidemic, and there

THE CREVASSE AT FORTIER'S PLANTATION. From a gentleman who arrived yesterday from the vicinity of the crevesse at Fortier's plantation, in the parish of St. Charles, about eight miles above Carrollton, we learn that the breach is now about two hundred and fifty yards long, having increased to that size from thirty yards, which was about its leugth when the water first entered. The water leugth when the water first entered. The water is backing to the levee from the awamp, and a number of plantations are animerged. It is estimated that come, capable of producing next year 2,800 to 3,000 hogsheads of sugar, will be destroyed. The river at the "Fashion I'lace" (Captain Fullerton's) fell, during the Iwenty-form

Arrivat of the Hermann.

New York, April 13. The Hermann arrived to-day, having sailed from outhampton on the 26th att. She had 120 pae-engers and a very valuable cargo.

and the same

of Ningara's report. Funds rose slightly, and out the 26th consols were quoted at 92 1-4. The produce market was dull and unchanged. The sales of cotton at Liverpool, on the 24th, were 3500 bules at firm prices. The larve cotton market was during to the larve cotton market was during the larve cotton market was du to 2,576 pieces, and 1,040 coils. The stocks left on hand was unticlosted. A change of Ministry was ex-

than 40,000 pounds aterling.
All efforts have been used by France and Engand to renew the armistice between Sardinia and Instria, without success. Hostilities will thereore be recommenced and carried on with vigor on both aldes. Although European sympathics were an atrongty stulisted ou the aide of the Italian cause, yet it wan generally feared that King Chas. Albert would be heaten by his powerful enemy, who numbers 10,600 atrong, with a meditated at-

The latest accounts from Hungary state that the

Imperiulists are not making much hesdway against the Maygara, as auccess had latterly crowned the lutter. The Austrians ware aeveral times besten. The proposal to appoint the Emperor of Russia na Emperor of Germany was rejected by the Frankfort Parliament. The King of Naples with great difficulty muintained his throne. A formidathe returns of the Bank of France are not quite were still entertained of the Loyalists and Communists, great preparations to preserve peace are being made. Lord Aberdeen's speech in the House of Lorda, relative to European affairs, produced a very good effect. The French liovernment received a telegraphic deepstch announcing the Sardinian army at Teclno on the 20th. Three divisions, on the 21st, of the

Austrian sumy passed the same river; they experienced some opposition and resistance. It was supposed King Charles Albert would be forced across the river, and that a great hattle would be fought in the plains of Vercelli. A French expelition of 12,000 men were ready to sail immed ately, should the Austrians set foot in the Pontifi-Paris Bourse il per cents were 52f; 75 per cents

FROM THE CALIFORNIANS. Bryant's Compuny-Maury's and Huie's Com panies-Advice to Emigrants-Monte-Chole-

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 8th, 1849. Mr. W. N. HALDEMAN; -- Bryant's company are low encamped one mile from town, all in good health, and expect to Issue on the 20th inst. Maury's company is encamped four miles from

town, and, I understand, are all well. Emigranta from Kenincky would save money by bringing all of their provisions with them, sa

there la a acarcity here. Huie's company passed here on the 6th inst., in their way to St. Joseph—they had a long and edious trip on the Meteor. A company from New York sold their waggons and implements a faw days ago, and have returned

The same of "Monte" is played very extensivey in this place apparently with the sauction of the law-and a good many of the Callfornians have lost their all, in betting against it. There is a good supply of mules in the market of prices varying from \$55 to \$50. A family of eight persons died at "Wellington" with the cholers, on the 30th ult. They were Dutch emigrants from New Orleans.

Yours, trnly, "GOLD DUST." From the independence Expositor, (extra,) of the 6th

Important from California. The following letter, received by Mr. Z. Leonard of our county, can be relied upon, concerning the true state of affaint now existing In Celifornia, as

SAN FRANCISCO, U. C., Oct. 28, 1848. Dear Sir: I take this, the earliest opportunity the gold mines on Weaver's Creek, a brauch of the American fork of the Sacramento, where my family is at this time, after a toilsonie, tedious and perilous lourney of five months and five days out thank Providence, without toss or injury. brought every species of property I started with, which is worth more hera in gold, than all I ever was worth put together, in all my life. I sold, when I landed in the mines, the wagon I bought of Oldham, and three yoke of oxen, for \$1,000 ln gold, and was offered \$1,200 for the other wagon and oxen, but I would not sell it; it is worth as much to me as a susambout is to its owner on the Missourl siver. I sold off all my horses—three, at Missouri liver. I sold off all my horses—three, at or paper; \$100 aplece, the common price for horses, and T.B. Macaulay's Miscellanies, t vol., extra cloth, \$2ulea vary from one to four hundred dollars per head, a great many sold at the latter price; the great demand is for transporting provisions and tools. I sold the pistola I bought of Henry Childa, for \$200, and the belt for \$75, ln gold. I have

been in the country some three weeks, and have raised the rise of three thousand dollars in gold. Now let me give you some account of these following somet from the London Examinet. It 500 to 1000 miles, the richest ever known upon is from the pen of Mr. Glassford Ball, Sheriff of earth. The average calculation for the amount of persons ungaged by men of superior indgment, in-cluding Indians, Muxicans, runaway sailors, dis-banded soldiers, Connacers from the islands, and all kinds of men and monsters, are set down at \$16 per day, though you can hire no man for that amount; you can hise some meu at \$250 per month his not No. 1. They will not think of less than by calling ca from \$100 to \$500, \$800 and \$1000 per day, and two men have taken from one hole lorty pounds n two days: this is the most I have heard of.-There are new discoveries being made every day, and God only knows where it will end. I do not like this country—I do not like the climate, and more than all I abbor and deteat the society; I never expect to sow a seed or plant a grain in this I expect to continue in the minen, mynelf and family, each one doing his best, until we all get a sufficiency to live on independently, which

will not be long. My little girls can taske from \$5 to \$25 per day washing gold in pans. So soon as we get ready expect to ship at this port for Jackson county

You know James M. Harlin; he has just bought a Mexican ranch, for which he has paid in gold \$12,000 for the atock and land, averaging the stock at \$50 per head, and it is thought that he has made at least twelve thousand dollars in the operation, which makes him stand mouarch of \$24,000; hat this is nothing. Jesse Beasley is said to be worth at least \$40,000. Governor Bogge has made an independent fortune for all his children. You know Bryant, a corpenter, who used to work for Ebenezer Dixon; he has dug out more gold in the last eix months than a mule can pack. I have not spara time left to tell you the half I want to. Old Capt. Sutter has rented out his Fort to merchants. thvern keepers, grocery keepers, &c., at the rate of fifty thousand dollars per year, beaides there are floating stores at the landing in launches, brigs, &c. The amount of tradu done at this place is supposed to be at least \$10,000 per day, and in a bild by merchants of New York and New Orleans of this standard poet published in a bandsome and to be equal to those places at this time in money transactions. As old cousin Hugh Boylen used to say in his preaching, "It is good for us we are here."

The above account and descriptions of matter and things, will neem strange to you; but, air, if you believe Divine Revelations or the sacred truths of Holy Writ, you can believe thin atatement. From your friend, &c.

M. T. McCLELLEN.

From Yucotan. The U. S. achooner Flirt arrived at Pensacol on the 4th inst. from Laguna, after a most cruise of alx weeks. The Firt left Laguna on the 25th

The withdrawal of the American volunteer from the country is locked upon by the officers of the Flirt as almost fatal to the prospects of the Spanish race in the peninsula. The latter it is thought will again be hemmed in by the Indiana, and driven back upon Marida, Campeachy and La-

The whites are provoking the Indiana to a war of extermination against them. They have began to treat their Indian prisoners of war as alaves, and are selling them out of the country as fast as and are aelling them out of the country as fast as they capture them, to certain dealers in Cuba, to which island they are exported. On the voyage down to Laguna the First touched at Sisal, and found there a Spanish nteamer from Cuba waiting for a cargo of prisoners for Ilavana. The prison-phanics. Orders from dry goods jobbers, cinthiers. Acc. ers are sold for ten years, and are expatriated under the name of apprentices. The Spanish dealers pay \$25 per head for them, and the proceeds are applied to carrying on the war—that is, to catching more prisoners for market.

A new tovernor had arrived at the Bulize, Honduras. This officets of the Flirt did not learn his

There had been an attempt at revolution in To bases a few days before the Flirt's sailing. Some citizens combined with the officers of two regiments atationed at San Juan Bautesta, the capit

ed. The river at the "Fashion I'lace" (Captain Fullerton'u) fell, during the twenty-four hours ending at noon yesterday, eighteen luches. This rapid full is no doubt attributable in a great meanre, if not entirely, to the enlarging of the crevance.—N. O. Delta, 12th.

INCREASE OF WAOMS AT LOWELL.—We learn from the Lowell Conrier, that on the first of the present month, the wages of the oprentives in the corporations of that city, were raised from twenty to twenty-five per cent,—having been registered to what they were six months ago.

Accident.—We learn that Judge Dewey, on returning from this city to his residence in Charlestown, yeaterday, was accidently thrown from his buggy and in the full had his thigh broken. We did not learn any further particulars.

New Albany Bulletin,

COMBREGIAL.

NAME AND POST OF THE OWNER, THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

BAGGING AND ROPE. There is considerable antmation in the market for these staples, with a momfest determination on the part of many holders to advance The market in very little changed from the date their prices. The stocks on hand are small, Sales and alightly re-noted, owing to the Europa's advl. on time, with interest added. The receipts this week es. The business in the French manufacturing ant 1,287 pieces, and t, til coils. The shipments amount

The amount of gold received by various mercan-tile houses in Lindon, from California, is more tile houses in Lindon, from California, is more at light retail sales at 11a12c, delivered. Sales of Wheeling and Pomeroy Coal at Saide, Sales of good Wood from wagons at prices ranging from \$1 50 to \$3 per load. CANDLES .- We quote Sperm nominal at 37a 26c; Star Candles from the manufactory in loss at 21c; from store at 190c. Comiderable sales of Summer Mould and

Pressed Candies at 9.94c, in tota; Common Mould'Sc. GROCRRIES .- We remark a quiet grocery market this week with but limited transactions. Prices are firm inswever, and the stocks ample. The receipts this week amount to 53; hinds Sagar; 198 bols, 28 boxes Sugar; 319 bbla Molassea, and 143 tags Coffee. Sales during the week of 630 bags Rio Coffee at 7a7ic; wa quote retail sales at 7a7{c, as per quality, &c. Light sales of Java Coffee at tojat2je; Laguyra at 7a7jc. N. Oricans Sagar is dull, but holders are firm. We quote 115 hhds at 4 c, during the week in lots; and a sale of 50 hhds at 4 jour. We quote by the bbl at space. We quote Loaf, Clarified and Hefined Sugars at 7 at0c for the different number so favorable to tradu as wan anticipated. As fears and qualities. Havana Sugar inboxes we quote at 627 [c. Plantation Molasses we, quote at 24a26c, with light sales at quotations, and retail sales in half bbls at 27c. Sugar house Molames we quote at 28a36c, according to quality Cheese is in tairdemand. We quote sales in lots at 64 a7c, tur good lots. Receipts this week 132 boxes. Rice is in lair demand for retail sales; the stock is fair. We quote sales at 32a42c.

HEMP .- There is a very meagre supply in the market The receipts consist altogether of of purchases of manu-LECTURES FOR COMMEN last of 30 bales fair dew rotted at \$135; and a sale of 101 bales (hoice at \$140 per ton, on time. Sales since of 123 balea at \$135 per ton. The recalpts this week amount to

HIDES .- The atocks are light, with a good demand. We quite considerable sales of Dry-salted at 8484c, sales of Grein Hidea at 34a5c, as per quality.

TOHACCO.—The receipts of Tobacco have been quite eavy this week, and the sales correspondingly large .-Prices it appears are not only maintained, but higher figures have been obtained this week for choicn grades han we have quoted for some time. The sales at Todd's warehouse during the week have amounted to 262 hhds, at the fillowing rates: Pirsts, \$1 50, \$5 00, \$5 00, \$5 40, and \$6 55; Seconds \$3 9)a\$t 35; Common \$2 00a\$3 50. At the Planter's warehouse the sales of the week were 113 hhdu at the following prices: Pirsts \$1 50, \$5 35, and \$5 110; Seconda \$3 20a\$4 50; Common \$1 96a\$3 45. CORNMEAL-We quote saleaby the quantity at 35a 40c, per bushel. Sales at the mills for kiln-dried \$1 25a \$1 50 per bbl.

AGENTS FOR THE EXAMINER.

Rev. Wm. Gunn, Christianburg, Ky, MILTON STEVENSON, Georgetown, Ky. J. M. McKim, 31, N. Fifth st., Philadelphia. JOSEPH FISHER, Chester, Vt. BECKNER & CANNIFF, Lafayette, Ia. J. Balliwin, Bethauy, Va. GEO. SCARBOROUGH, Owensboro, Ky.

C. Evrars, Utica, N. Y. D. M. DEWEY, Arcade Hall, Rochester, N. Y. HENRY CHAPIN, Canandaigua, N. Y. BROWN & WILLIAMSON, Commercial Buildings, Superior at., Cleveland, Ohlo. D. NEEDHAM, 12, Exchange st., Buffalo, N. H. BARCLAY, Russellville, Ky. Rev. Hoorga Carwa, Mount Morria, Illinois.

Hou. A. W. GRAHAM, Bowlingreen. Ky. WM. GARNETT, Glasgow, Ky. C. II. BARKERY, Lexington, Kentucky. J. B. Ressell, Gazette Office, Cincinnati, O. WHITE & POTTER, 15 State street, Boston. ELIAS SMITH, 142 Nassan street, New York. P. II. CONANT, Smithland, Ky.

BECKWITH & MORTON,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS No 632 Mon st., (Maswell's old Stand) HAVE received the principal part of their stock of School, Law, Medical and Miscellaneous Booka, which ther will sell at prices warranted to mit. Itsving made arrangements with Eastern publishers, they will receive all new works so soon as issued from the

VALUABLE WORKS ON HAND. Caeap action \$1 25; T. H. Macsulay's History of England, Harper's edition

T. B. Macutlay's History of England, Harper's edition 50c, \$3 '75 and \$4 50; Omoo, by Herman Metville, \$1 25; Charles Lamb's Lit. Kemains and Final Memoirs, '75c; Charles Lamb's Lit. Kemains and Final Memoirs, '75c; Charles Lamb's Fasays of Elis, extra cloth, \$1; Dr. Warren's Ten Thousand a Year, extra cloth, \$1; Dr. Warren's Now and Then, 1 vol; Dr. Warren's Now and Then, 1 vol; Present's Commette Works: Swift's Works. Prescutt's Complete Works; Swift's Works:

Present's Commete works; Switt's works;
The Spectutor; Spencer's Works;
Chancer's Complete Works;
Chambers' Encyclopudia of English Literature;
Hume, Smollet and Miller's History of England;
The Poetical Works of Amelia, Byron, Bethr Burns, Bates, Coleridge, Cowgar, Campbell, Bryand, Dante, Baiy, Goldsmith, Longfellow, Willis, Halleck, Hood, Shaltspeare, Sigourney, Pope, Butler, &c., dc.
Lord Holmphroke's Works; Lady Biessington's Works;
And many others too numerous to mention can be seen by calling the Second Second

VALUABLE WORK OF REFERENCE. NONSTITUTIONS of America-Price \$1: contain the conditutions of oil the States, and the new contions of New York, lowa, &c. For sale by BECKWITH & MORTON. 532 Main at.

DEAD SEA EXPEDITION. A N ACCOUNT OF THE DEAD SEA FACE TO A TION. Under command of Lieut. Lines. I vol muslin, containing 348 pages. Price St. For sale by BECK WiTil de MORTON, 2532 Main atreet

THIS DAY PUBLISHED .- "O Ladies won't you marry?" a popular Ethiopian Melod y.
"Itere's a health to thee, Tom Moore," fir the guitar

"Twilight Dews," for the guitar. In press, and will shortly be issued— "Ye Mariners of Spain," duet. "Had I never, never known thee."
"Alian Pency." PETERS, WEBB & CO.

Music and Book of Louisville. ILLUSTRATED STANDARD POETS A NEW, COMPLETE AND ELEGANT EDITION OF THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS MOORE. (Collected by Himself.)

"I'll ten volumes of the English Edition, completen one handsor seevo, volume. illustrated with seve

during form.

"Happiness of nature and felicity of genius are the pre-eminent characteristics of the Bard of Erin. Every thing lives, stoves and speaks in his poetry. His thoughts are as many and as bright as the inserts that people the sun's beam. He exhausts by being linexhaustable.—

Hazlitt. art reputation as a tyric port.

lagrace, both of thought and diction, in easy, fluent wit, la ared ody, in brilling of fancy, in warmin and depth of sect.

ody, in brillittey of rancy, in warmin and ueput of restiment, no one is superior to Moore; his celebrate it oriental romance, 'Lalla Rookh,' the four tales to which and the framework which unites tham have been compared in the 'Edinburgh Review,' to four beautiful pearls oined together by a thread of silk and gold." The Poetical Works of Rabert Southey, LL. D.;

Including Oliver Newman and other Poems (now first LLUSTRATED with Elegant Steel Engravings, and a fine Potrait. One handsome, large 8vo. volume. "The beauties of Mr. Southey's poetry are such that this edition can hardly fail of finding a place in the library of every person fond of clagant literature."—Eelectic Review.

J. V. COWELING,

NOTICE TO TALLOWS

promptly attended to. RUSSELL & STEARNS. Cincinnati, January 20, 1919.—tr.

WOODKUPP & MCBRIDE. PLANE MANUFACTURERS, And Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY Sign of the Big Plane, 50, Third Street, near Mair Dec. 9-ty.

TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS. JOHN F. BAST. MARRIPACTURER AND IMPORTER OF SNUFF, CIGARS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

Third street, between Jafferson and Market.

LOUISVILLE, KY 3 13-tf HART, MONTGOMERY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO

ISAAC PUGH & Co. No. 116, Chemit Street—PHILADELPHIA,
Manufacturise and importers of Paper Hangings.
Have always for sale a large stack of PAPERS, of avery
variety manufactured, which they will sell wholesale and
retail at the lowest rates.
Sept. 9th, 1913.—tf.



IN QUART BOTTLES FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CUBE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING PROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR

HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ: Scrofula, or King's Evil, Rhoumatism, Obstimate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, En-largement and Pain of the Bones and Joints. Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Sciatica, or Lumbago: and Diseases arising from injudicious use of Mercury, Acitites or Dropsy, Exdictions use of Mercury, Acithes or Dropsy, Ez-posure or imprudence in life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

Taia Medicine has acquired a very extended and extablished reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victime of heraditary disease, with awollen giands, contracted sinews, and cones half carious, has been restored to health and visor. The scrofulous patient, covered with nicers, lost brome Hundreds of persons, who had grouned hopeleasly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints apringing from a derangement of the secretive organa and the circula tion, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly tes tily to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation. The testimony of those to have been cared by its use, with their re-diences, has bean published from time to time; and were it desirable, a mass of the most overwhelming testimony could be brought forward, praving most con clusivelyits inesumable value. The affirsted, and those who have not used this medicine, are invited to make a trial of its virtues, and appropriate to themselves the benefits which it alone can bestow.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION. The attention of the reader la called to the following

astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsapa-This is to eartify that I have a colored weman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrobile, and air the remedica I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between sevent, and cighty dollars with physiciam, besides using other pepular remedies without success, till the disease had easen away the cartilage of her nose, made its appearance on various parts of her body, and had tanally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth. It this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Duoaway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilia, in Newbella, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my sur

prise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a ball butter she was restered to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking! ommenced taking it.
In writness of the truth of this statement, I have here unto affixed my name, this 19th day of Sept., 1957.

JOSEPH MCCOTTER, J. P

Mouth of Neuse River, Craven Co., N. C.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING. This cure was effected in July, 1841, there have been eminforms of a relute, and her he

Naw Youx, July 25, 1922 Messra, Sanda,-Gentlemen-Leonsider it but anact instice to you to state the followingfacts in reference o the great benefit I have received in the cure of all ob-Mate CANCEROUS ULCAR on my breast. I was attended eighteen months by a regular and aktiful physician, assisted by the advice and counsel of one of our most able and experienced surgems, without the cast begent whatever. All the various me ing cancer were resorted to; for the weeks insuscession my breast was burned with caustic three times a day, and for six it was daily syringed with a weak solution of attric acid, and the cavity or internal sincer was so large that it needs over amounce of the solution. The doctor probed neld over amounce of the solution. The doctor probed the ulcer and examined the bone, and said the disease was advancing rapidly to the lungs, and if I did not get apeedy rehel by niedicine or by an operation, the result would be fatal. I was advised to have the breast laid open and the bones examined, but finding no select from what had been done, and beeing I was rapidly getting warse. I almost desaured of recovery, and commercial

worse, I almost despaired of recovery, and considered worse, I almost despoired of recovery, and considered my case nearly hopeless.
Seeing various testimonials and ceruficates of cure by the me of Sando' Sarsaparilla, in cases similar to my own, I concluded to try a few buttles, several of which were used, but, from the long, deep scaled character of my disease, produced no very decided change. Considering this as the ouly probable cure for my case, I persevered until the disease was entirely cured. It is now aver elevant marks since the cure was completed, there is not the en months nuce the cure was completed, those is not the slightest appearance of a return. I therefore promoned myself well, and the cure entirely effected by MANDS' SASmyself went, the the chart of spectra of shades shall have a look no other mentione of any stud during the time I was using it, nor have I main any stace.

I lease excuse this long deferred acknowledgment, which I think it my duty to make. Your valuable Saraawhich I think a traily with the heaving of Divine Providence, when mothing che could; and it set myself under lasting obugations to you. I can say alony things I cannot write,

and i do most respectfully invite indice affected as I have been, to call upon me, and I will satisfy them fully of the ruth as stated above, and many other things of SANDS' CELEBRATED SARSAPARILLA. This excellent compount the country, has made its ear rereal interest throughout the country, has made its ear ruccessfully into the favor of our citizens and the jouple around us. We have read again and again of the afficacy of this invaluable needleine—if we can call a very pleasant heverage medicine—but not until recently have we had any country again, which could include the any positive proof which could induce us to speak fairly of it. But, from facts in our pussersion, we are now well convinced that, without any exception, it is the an-YEST, PLEASANTEST, and ESIT compound ever offered to the public, for the cure of all chroate diseases, rhen-matism and scrotula, and all impurities of the blood, together with many other compeants.

It has so long been remarked that the age is one of 'nos-trums and nostrum venders,' that we hardly dare recom-

mend n valuable discovery in the Medical Science, lest we jeopardise our reputation for incredibity and commit-ency; but in this instance we heritate not to hexard the re-mark which we have made above.—Haryord Review. SORE THROAT. The following is an extract from a letter received from Mrs. Bevan, who had been afflicted several years with Scrofulous Unicers, Dyspepsia, &c., and recently an af-

fection of the throat and chest:-BAILEYSSURG, Va., Dec. 13, 1945. Mesers. A. B. & D. Sawds:—Before 1 commenced using your Sarsaparilla, my sufferings were almost past expression; my throat was completely alcerated. I had a dreadful cough, and there were frequently weeks together that I could not speak above a whisper; and beauca, the inflammation from my throat extended to my head. king the Sarsaparilla a short time my health improved, and my threat is now well; I am free from cough and uightness of the cheet as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My threat has been well about three months the cars of which has been effectively about three months. the curs of which has been effected entirely by the use o your Sarsaparilla.
Your friend, LOUISA R. BEVAN.

This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swapt This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swapt from the stage of time so many, both at the ismoceur age of time so many, both at the ismoceur age of timency, and the more vigorous and maffire age of manhaod, has at length met its bane and andidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful tuftnence of this preparation. A little grand-child of Mr. Wm. Patrick, wood-corder, was attacked with Scarlet Fever, which left her in a dreadful state; har body was covered with particles of searlet cruptions; if large tump aomething like a bile, and at least two inches in diameter, made its appearance on the shoulder, which broka and discharged on almost incredible quantity of most offensive matter; and besides this, a large quantity was discharged from the ears, of a very offensive character,—Ahrost despairing of aver stopping the discharge, they

rilla, is from the Rev. Luther W right, aged 76 years, Congregational Minister, residing at Woburn: rienced, and from the information I have reco. Uy received from a number of persons of high respectable. Uy, who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least would

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. b. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 160 Fution at., vorner of William, New York. Sold also by J. B. Wilder & Co., Louisville; G. W. Norton, Lexington; Geo., Gilman, Paria; Seaton & Sharpe, Mayaville; R. B. Hammen, Cincinnai; D. Craghead, tedianapolin, la.; and by druggists generally throughout the United States and the Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Hottles for \$5.

December 16, 1848—19 cow

....

WE are prepared to manufacture every thing in our line, on terms as favorable as any other attable homest in the West. The patronage of the public is notice. WANTED.—Cherry, Walnut, Sycianore, Gum uld Pop J.M. & A. J. LINCOLN.

COLLECTOR AND GENERAL AGENT, Lexington, Ky.

WILL attend promptly to any lexiness entrusted to him—will act as Agent for the collection of many and closing accounts, &c, &c, Charges moderate, April 1, 1948 ff

a unde trial of SANDS British a restaurant only one boted a complete cure, the child having taken only one botue. For the ben-fill of those suffering from the baseful
effects of this horrib. disease, Mr. Patrick will be pleaeffects of this horrib. Sul as to the correctness of this sed to inform any per on as to the correctness of the statement, if they call at "I residence in Exster streat, near Fawn street.—Balama " Sun.

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsepa

fully sustained by EXPERIENCE, and although its reputa-tion and utility are very extensive, and stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them. I want all who are affected by disease to become acquainted with the EFFI-CACY and FOWER of your valuable modicine.

NEW STEAM PURSITURE PACTORY. CORNER OF MAIN AND FOURTEENTH STS., LOUISVILLE, AY.

C. M. BARKLEY,

land of the Besert in the Hour-Glara. BY HENRY W. LONGTELLOW.

A handful of red sand, from the hot clime Of Arab desert brought,
Within this glass becomes the apy of Time,
The minister of Thought.

How many weary conturies has it been About those deserts blown? How many strangs viciositudes has seen, How many histories known! Perhaps the cameis of the Islimaciite

Trampied and passed it o'er, When into Egypt, from the patriarch's sigh His favorite son they bore. Perhaps the feet of Meses, burnt and bare,

Crushed it beneath their tread; Or Pharach's flashing wheels into the air Scattered it as they sped; Or Mary, with the Christ of Nazareth

Held close in her carees,
Whose pilgrimage of hope and love and talt
lilumed the wilderness; Or anchorites beneath Engaddi's paims Pacing the Red Sea beach, And singing slow their old Armenian peaks In half-articulate apoech;

Or caravane, that from Bassora's gate With westward steps depart; Or Mecca's pliprims, confident of Fate, And resoluta in heart!

These have passed over it, or may have passe Now in this crystal tower Imprisoned by some chrious hand at last, It counts the passing hour.

And as I gaze, these narrow walls expand; Before my dreamy eye Stretches the desert with its shifting sand, Its nnimpeded sky.

And bore aloft by the sustaining blast, This little golden thread Dilates into a column high and vast, A form and fear and dread.

And onward, and across the setting son, Across the boundless plain,
The column and the broader shadow run, Ttil thought pursues in vain.

The vision vanishes! These walls again Shut out the lurid sun, Shut out the hot, immeasurable plain; The haif-hour's sand is run!

The Quarterly Review did not make its appearance until 1809. The only writers were men of talent and great weight with the Tory party. Canning, Frere, Eilis, Southey, Croker, aome of the High Church been among its contributors. It was suffi-Gifford's, and from him it came in the charlikely to stand out. acter of the man who was low in manners and vulgar in feeling to the last. How I fore Sir Vicary Gibbs. He was the patron quisitea amounted to above twenty thousand knew this, and the writers of some other of Lord Gifford, an Exeter man, and son frances a year, a large portion of which was papers in that work, is too long a story to tell here. The papers of Southey were the briefs on the circuit near his native 'Allez, madame,' said my informant, in that the apostate from principle always be-credit than his own career. Gilson was de bien que le Bourreau de Paris, il n'y comes the most unrelenting enemy of the side he has forsaken. In private life Southey barrister—no one who knew him, but was Permale Influence. was very amiable and exemplary, but as a of that opinion. Mind beyond his "trade" public character he was a bigot, after being a renegade. His articles always exhibited he had none. From his name coming uppermost. I just recal a case in court where selves to increase it, the responsibility under a strong taint of Jesuitism. Upon the he was present with Jekyl. The client of which they lie is heavy enough as it is. It resignation of Gifford in 1824, the Quarthe latter was remarkable for wearing an is a trite remark this; but I wish that all terly was edited by Mr. Coleridge, junior, the latter was remarkable for wearing an is a trite remark this; but I wish that all enormous neckcloth. Jukyl began: "Gen-women could be brought conscientiously to glasses of wine, the lamp of life once more women could be brought conscientiously to the son of the poet, but only for a short time. He was by no means equal to such the son of the poet, but only for a short time. The Courteder them of the jury, the plaintiff in this reflect, as some few of them certainly do, case is Mr. F— W—, of T., a gentleman upon the account that they shall be able to Sir Walter Scott's agency, into the hands

When the Edinburgh and Quarterly and British Critic. I remember seeing also some numbers of an English Review in my boyhood. This last was said to be established mainly through the instrumentality of a Dr. Thompson, a friend of Dr. Parr, and author of a book called "The Man in lary absence of mind, and his unfortunate as far as human menns are to be regarded, until they were put into the grate, Dr. credit for not falling into the trup laid for but the Grecian, and Dr. Rose, of En. Secretary. He returned the letter with a cyclopædia renown, were contributors. most polite note, in which he vowed, of There was little attempt at essay writing, course, that he had not read a line of it, the work reviewed now being a peg to hang after he had ascertained that it was intended for Prince Polignac, but could not halp to the modern system. There was little telling Lord Dudley, at an evening party, either that was discursive, while the opin that he was "trop fin," but diplomatists of ions expressed were not always founded his [Prince Lieven's] standing were not so upon a far-seeing judgment. 'The British easily caught. Critic was instituted principally through Lord Dudley was afficted with what Arondeacon Nares, prebendary of Lincoln, may not be improperly termed the disease not the Dr. Nares who wrote "Thinks I of thinking aloud-that is, of unconsciously to Myself." I knew him well, both for a giving utterance to involuntary thoughts. sound scholar and an excellent man. It which other men confide to the secret de. was in his Review that Dr. Parr criticised pository of their own breasts. An amusing the splendid edition of "Horace," which he anecdote of this singular failing of the had himself projected in concert with Dr. mind is related of his lordship. Combe and Mr. Homer, but out of which Lord Dudley had been inv the doctor backed before the joint editorship house of a friend upon the occasion of tors hardly equal to the task. When the

I chanced to clash together; did prodigious no more than one gentleman would, un views are now multiplied; we have, or had, hecame inseparable friends. recently, two monthly, and nine quarterly, counting in the fathers of the family.

poetry were received from the sonnets of sketch contains matter for reflection: small fourth quarto edition of these sonnets, bearing date in 1785, the publication of which she survived twenty years. It is printed for John Dodsley. It came to me all that was most atrociously criminal and was myself not a little startled at sight of from Jamaica on the death of an uncle ignoble in the capital, but also, in more a tall, rough-looking personage, many days there of yellow fever, being given to me by recent times, that of all that was purest, unshaved, in a very shabby black dress, his executor. It is very dissimilar in ap. noblest, best in the kingdom—the blood of and altogether of the most uncouth appearpearance from editions of poetry in the pres. the royal martyrs, and of those whose fidelent time. The adverse fortunes of Char. ity to their cause led to their being involved less; at length he broke silence, and adlotte Smith chequered her career, and gave in the same cruel fate. that melancholy egotism to her works which is one cause perhaps of their being so in. What an uwful chronicle might be compiled from the observations of thin family! aute 'tis one that's here'

The ex-editor in "Jerroid's News" gives, in a teresting. Of the novels of this lady, and And yet these Sansons, born and bred to anecdotes of well-known persons, which we "Banished Man" was, as I recollect, an that persons exercising their functions must party, and even bishops, are said to have youthful fancies at the time of its appear. with those of their own profession, and in self. ance, and for years subsequently, and seve- short, treated in a way but too well calcu. cient for a work to be condemned in the Edinburgh to secure it laudation in the Quarterly. There were admirable articles in this Review upon subjects unconnected with politics. In its articles on classical literature it was far beyond the Edinburgh.

The work to be condemned in the posed to be written by that ridiculous off. I remember reading spring of false taste. I remember reading it with pleasure the first time, and losing the immortality of the story in sympathy for the ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in literature it was far beyond the Edinburgh.

The work to be condemned in the posed to be written by that ridiculous off. Spring of false taste. I remember reading it with pleasure the first time, and losing the immortality of the story in sympathy for the ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in literature it was far beyond the Edinburgh.

The work to be condemned in the posed to be written by that ridiculous off. Spring of false taste. I remember reading it with pleasure the first time, and losing the immortality of the story in sympathy for the ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in lated to make their minus overflow with bitterness towards the rest of mankind—are said to be good, mild, benevolent beings; exemplary in their domestic relations, and charitable in the highest degree to the poor! I remember having occasion, a few years hesitated, but at length did so; he took the latest their minus overflow with posed to be written by that ridiculous off. Said to be good, mild, benevolent beings; it with pleasure the first time, and losing the immortality of the story in sympathy charitable in the highest degree to the poor! I remember having occasion, a few years he ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in the ideal sufferer with the immortality of the story in sympathy in their domestic relations, and the ideal sufferer with the ideal sufferer. Neither the lapse in the ideal sufferer with the id cient for a work to be condemned in the

sticking at trifles, yet, as he moved in so-ciety among gentlemen, he must I thought the district for the pu-tierror, and affected to be stout as a lion, though it may wishle that he must I though it may wishle the may wishle the may wishle the may wish it may wishle the may wish it may wish a may ciety among gentlemen, he must, I thought, writings among the productions of an amia. It was visible that he was not at his nevertheless, sensible of a great benefit dehave felt that, even in laying on the lash, ble, virtuous, reflective mind, tender, but to descend beneath the level of convennever passionate, and touched with the firement in his tastes and habits, his leitional manners always injured a cause, cold correctness of the scholar rather than sure hours being devoted to the cultivaespecially in the case of a female. Some with the "thoughts that breathe and words tion of flowers, and playing on the piano! years after I found I had been right; Croker that burn." I saw him I think hut twice The man further added that "Monsieur de being. was innocent of the charge; the article was among other company where he was not Paris' lived in very solid comfort, that his

generally remarkable throughout this countrinder for the powers they do or might try for wearing a pillow mund his neck have exercised. To say nothing of that of Mr. Lockhart, a man of genius and a and sometimes a bolster." The party was brief, but despotic sway which every woman a friend of mine, to whose failing in the possesses over the man in love with her—a aware of the application of it, but solemnly started there were extant, of the same class of works, the Monthly Review, the Critical Both rest now in the narrow house, Jekyl's ble, but in general so evanescent as but to fame for wit is yet remembered by the bar, make a brilliant episode in the tale of life, especially in these days of dull barrieters -how almost immeasurable is the influence and matter-of-fact judges.

Absence of Mind. Of his the Earl of Dudley extraordin.

the Moon." The Monthly Review was habit of "thinking aloud," many amusing depends. Fearful responsibility! and by mother, conceiving that the vital spark was ments to prove that God is wise and good, established in 1749, and up to the time of anecdotes have been in circulation. It is the appearance of the Edinburgh in 1802 a faci that, when he was in the Foreign had a reputation. It was first the property of a Mr. Griffiths, who for a considerable French to the Russian Amiliassador, shortly gela. time was the editor, assisted by Dr. Rose, before the affair of Navarino; and, strenge of Ghiswick, and a Mr. Cleveland; indeed as it may appear, it attained him the highit was said that they had originally project est honor. Prince Lieven, who never ed it in concert. Old Jenkinson, the first made any mistakes of the kind, set it down Lord Liverpool, whose writings, Peter as one of the cleverest ruses ever attempted Pindar said, showed not a spark of fire to be played off, and gave himself immense Charles Burney, not the musical Burney, him by the sinisteringenuity of the English

book came out the numerous blunders in the Greek quotations caught Parr's sharp eye. He sent a notice of the work to Dr. Nares for the Review. This enraged Dr. quiries for Lord Dudley's curriage it had Comba who understood with the control of the Narea for the Review. This enraged Dr. Combe, who understood midwifery better than Greek. He rejoined in a letter to which Parr gave an answer in a pamphlet. Of the parties who started the Critical Review I do not recollect the names, if I ever heard them. All this class of reviews, eclipsed by their rivals of London and Edinburgh, have passed away. The superiority of these, always excepting their sacrifice of honest opinion to political anacrifice of honest opinion to political anacrification to the rejoined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, others, imagined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, others, imagined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, others, imagined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, others, imagined that some accident must have happened to it. One of the guests, others, imagined that some accident must have happe tipathy and personal pique, when they well known to him, and the civility was

good in a literary stase, as well as in the der similer circumstances, have offered to terly writing in both, and the principles seated in the carriage more than twenty they supported were respectively upheld by the best possible arguments. In one to had, up to that moment, minintained a most spect the aituation of the Quarterly was a perfect silence, observed, in a low but dispainful one, owing to the exhibition by tingtly and ble tone of voice—"I am very time of its falseness of position. Every sorry I accepted his offer. I don't know than pure criticism, always excepting cer- welf provoked, offered his hand with much and his hair stood nearly erect. tain masterly articles directed solely to happy good will to his companion, making critical objects, on works that admitted no excite excuse for showing the cloven foot. Re
and from that admit and are the first and from that night the travelers friend was seized with a fit, and rose to

I have spoken of being subporned be- income accruing from his salary and per-

permost, I just recal a cuse in court where selves to increase it, the responsibility under perhaps most of all, the destiny of the man, too many mothers how carelessly, how thoughtlessly, how frivolously, how almost

Bide Them Away,

SY ANN PAOR.

His cap, his little frock; And taka from out my aching sight You curling, golden lock;
Ah, once it waved upon his brow!
Ye torture me anew,—
Leave not so dear a token here— Ye know not what ye do!

Last night the moon came in my room, And on my bed did lie; I woke, and in the silver light I thought I heard him ery, I leaned toward the little crib, The curtain drew aside Before, half-sleeping, I bethought Me, that my boy had died!

'Take them away! I cannot look On aught that breathes of him! Oh, take away the eliver cup, His lips have touched the brim; Taka the straw hat from off the wall Tis wreathed with withered flowers; The rustling leaves do whisper me. Of all the loved lost hours.

The rattle, with its music bails-Oh, do not let them sound?
The dimpled hand that grasped them once, Is cold beneath the ground.

Yemple, he had got directed the lodging the night before.

My friend Davy, though he The willow wagon on the lawn Through all my tours I see; Roli Itaway, Oh, gently roll

It is an agony! His shoes are in the corner, nurse, His little feet no more Will patter like the falling rain Fast up and down the floor. And turn that pictura to the wail—
His loving, mournful eye
Is piercing through my very heart—
Again I see him die!

Oh, anguish! how he gazed on me When panted out his breath! I never, never knew before How terrible was death. My boy—my own—my only one—Art theu for ever gone?

O God! help me to bear the stroke
That leaves me all alone!

. .

Remarkable rooty. In Sir Jonah Barrington's "Personal Sketches

be hanged and quartered at Dublin:

assist him. He did not regard my moveshe contributed a considerable aid to their Paris, as he is usually called—for the heads—Lauder! Who gave you that name? My subsistence by this means. I have the inan and the Archbishop of Paris share in godfathers and godmothers in my baptism!

sure 'tis me that's here.'

The spectre (as I now began to imagine imaginary French emigrant. It was a tale necessarily be characterised by cruelty and in hopes he intended to make his exit of adventure, and did not display any very deep insight into the workings of the hu.

brutality—these men, who are avoided as thereby; instead of which, however, having deliberately and bolted it, he sat himdeep insight into the workings of the hu-man heart. Gaethe's "Werter"—that piece vehicle or a public theatre, repulsed with of authorship which he might well wish to ignominious scorn from the boscm of the occupied, with a countenance nearly as have blotted before his death—caught many community, condemned to associate only full of horror as that of Davy Lauder him-

I was now totally bewildered; and scarce

oursing Kerry dialect- Why then, blood rect teaching not less valuable than the diand thunder, is that you, Lanegun?'

you at Stephen's Green?' many of them confirmatory of the remark that the apostate from principle almost home. His elevation did Gibbs no more conclusion, 'si tout le monde fassit autant you your Latin. I am starving to death!' few might have written less picturesquely

You shall not die in that way, you vil- and less elegantly, but no human soul would lainous schoolmaster!' said Davy, pushing have been poorer.—The British Quarterly terior was shabby, was, as is usually the rondissement of Paris, accompanied by toward him a loaf of bread and a bottle of for February. wine that stood on the table; but standing aloof himself, as though not yet quite decided as to the nature of the intruder.

The miserable creature having eaten the seemed to brighten up. After n pause, he communicated every circumstance relating to his sudden appearance before us. He confessed having bought the arsenic at the desire of Mrs. O'Flaherty, and that he was after having been duly hanged, the sheriff had delivered his body to his mother, but exercised by wives, sisters, friends, and most until the executioner had given a slight most of all by mothers! Upon the mother, cut on each limb, just to save the law; with hot vinegar. Having steadily pursued How the flowers spangle over and beautify this process, and accompanied it by pouring the hard, rough earth. 'Their meek and in the course of an hour he was quite sen. and old. They are welcome every where. into a monastery in France. But finding the Southwark priest was dead, he then went to Scotland, using various disguises; and returning to town, was afraid, though possessing some little money sent him by his mother, even to buy food, for fear of when we see plants in the window, and we like to see a man who wears a piuk, or a rose in a but ton-hole. 'There is a pleasant association with him, for we are certain fair hands placed it there. Then when we see plants in the window of a lanter of Repose.

Which remind bum of her ancient glory and present degradation, the sight can senreely fail to call up sensations of the most vivid description. But the view that I saw reminded me of nothing more than that Jerusalem when we see plants in the window of a lanter. The Pine of Repose. detection; but recollecting that Mr. Lauder, house, be it ever so humble, we are sure tants .- The Pipe of Repose. his old scholar, lived somewhere in the there is no scolding there, and if from sad Temple, he had got directed by a porter to experience we find that the fair cultivators

like it, suffered this poor devil to sit in the be without the flowers. chamber till the following evening. He then procured him a place in the night coach to Rye, from whence he got to St. Vallery, and was received, as I afterward chest of drawers, the hard, old and defaced learnt from a very grateful letter which he sent to Lauder, into the monastery of La Pet, when we see these unfolding their rappe, near Abbeville, where he lived in beauty and sweetness in the windows. A

Dr. Knox (Medical Times) describes the Saxon as "the fair-haired, blue-eyed race; the fairest race on the earth; perhaps the only absolutely fair race which has necessary of life here. In another and betever occupied the surface of the globe." ter world they may be a luxury.

T. B. Macaulay and Thomas Carlyle, Macaulay's some of beauty is keen, but diffusion of information. There was man another. Nevertheless, they had not been of his Own times," we find the following re-Lanegan, private tutor to her son, were arrested sequence, his elequence, with all its apparate tutor to her son, were arrested sequence, his elequence, with all its apparate tutor to her son, were arrested rent entress, wants force. The surface of the ascient marvels in the imaginations of lady betrayed her accomplice and fled, and of his mind is large and active; but its re- mea: Lanegan was tried, convicted, and sentenced to wions below remain untropbled. The con- "Science," it says, "has gone down into sequence is, that he has no influence on his the mines and coal pits, and before the safeadvancing year saw some favorite dogma the man. It was civil, certainly; but the contravened, some just oracular announcement prove as false as if it had issued from the lips of a priest of Baal, in place of those of the sleekest and most rabid orthomapped to the sleekest and most rabid orthomapped to the sleekest and most rabid orthomapped to the man. It was civil, certainly; but the man. It was civil as civil and control of man. It was civil and control of those of the sleekest and most rabid orthodoxy. The Edinburgh, on the contrary, saw its views continually carried out. The corn laws, for example, were part and parcel of the British constitution with the one, they were impegned by the other—Even distinguished writers of the Quarterly, finding policy no longer tenable against truth and justice, altered their opinions to the adverse side. We may date from these areas and most rabid orthodoral, and initiating its lordship's tone, and we were agreeably employed in eating and we were agreeably employed in eating and we were agreeably employed in eating opposite men cannot be named in the same to anticular twill and justice, altered their opinions to the adverse side. We may date from these accuracy of networks and most rabid orthodoral, twiling at twiling a reviews a new species of authorship rather comprehended the joke which he had him of perspiration flowed down his forehead, seldom fighting for great truths; captivating cities glittering at the bottom of this quiet by the grace, and dazzling by the gorgeous-ness, of his diction, and leaving upon the in their place, science, their destroyer, shows reader's mind no morn durable impression us whole coasts of coral reef constructed by than that which a splendid spectacle leaves the labors of minute creatures; points to our upon the mind of a theatrical audience.— own chalk cliffs and limestone rocks, as cently, two monthly, and nine quarterly, ounting in the fathers of the family.

The Birdjof Passage is the title of a little volution of the family.

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The Birdjof Passage is the title of a little volution of the dust of myriads of generations which lay on the table, with the gait of a palsied man, retreated backward, his eyes sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesimal beings that have passed away; sarcastic, sardonic, and humorous; rich also of infinitesim where he stood shivering, and attempting but profoundly serious; striving at all times pleasure. Caverns in rocks, chokec with Charlotte Smith. Like Jane Porter, she THE PARIS EXECUTIONER.—"The charge to pray; but not at the moment recollect to see into the depths of things; disdainful rich treasures, shut up from all but the enwas compelled to write from pecuniary circumstances as much as inclination. Her generations remained in the same family, husband had been unfortunate in life, and the race of Sanson or (Monsieur de husband had been unfortunate in life, and the race of Sanson or (Monsieur de husband had been unfortunate in life, and the race of Sanson or (Monsieur de husband had been unfortunate in life, and the race of Sanson or (Monsieur de husband had been unfortunate in life, and the race of Sanson or (Monsieur de husband had been unfortunate in life, and life the moment recollect ing any prayer, he began to repeat his cate of ordinary rules of composition, disdainful chanted hand, science has blown to atoms, chism, thinking it the next best thing he could do: as, 'What is your name? David soul of man, and bidding him remember and read aloud, the great atone book which that he is in the presence of the Infinite; is the history of the earth, even when darks sternly recalling those awful facts of life ness sat upon the face of the deep. Along which frivolity endeavors to gloss over; fiercely preaching the imperative nature of prints of birds and beasts, whose shapes duty and of earnestness; speaking in proph. were never seen by man. From within et tones to a heedless generation; mingling them she has brought the bones, and placed the quaintest imagery and wildest buffoone together the skeletons of monsters that would ry with the saddest pathos and the dreariest have crushed the noted dragons of the fables gloom; a sceptic, yet a prophet; amidst al. at a blow. The stars that stud the firms. ternate laughter and alternate tears, alter- ment by night are watched no more from dressing my friend, said, in a low croaking nate exhortation and alternate contempt; he lonely towers by enthusiasts or impostors, does not dazzle, he provokes, he does not captivate, he inspires and the impression worlds to be charged with the small destines with plain rough tombstones, laid flat mental destines. he leaves upon the mind is various and abi- of individual men down here; but two as the ground so that the hand of violence The ex-editor in "Isricid's News" gives, in a teresting. Of the novels of this lady, and some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some interesting particulars in relation to the Quarterly, Edinburgh, and some interesting particulars in relation to the ding, as that left by a tragedy of Shakspeare. It conomers, far apart, each looking from his knees, and subsequently flat upon his knees, and subsequently flat upon his face, in which position he lay motionless.

As specimens of literature, in the limited solitary study up into the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression to relation to the sky, observe, in a place for the children of oppression sense of the word, Macaulay's writings are known star, a trembling which forewarns immeasurably superior; but if literature be them of the coming of some unknown body and warrior, sleep; and here, gathered

> 'How the devil,' resumed Davy, 'did you not lived, some of the most active minds of house was very handsome, and that the get your four quarters stitched together our generation would have been different; again, after the hangman cut them off of they would assuredly have been as active, it may be, wiser, but certainly different .-'Ah! gentlemen,' exclaimed the poor Now, it is impossible, we think, to say that culprit, 'speak low; have mercy on me, any human being would have been other-Master Davy; you know it was I taught wise had Macauley never written. Some

Hope Hope sang a song of future years, Replete with ounny hours; When present sorrow's clew-like tears

But Memory backward turned her eyes, And taught the heart to fear More stormy clouds, more angry skies, With each succeeding year.

But still Hope sang, as by that voice Such warnings and were given, In londer strains bade youth rejoice, And age look on to heaven.

A great many pretty things have been which cuts bled profusely, and were proba. Flowers and women seem to us the sunshine servant to accompany me. Perhaps I did nimity, and tradition with our noble souvebly the means of preserving his life. His of the world, and one of the strongest argunot extinct, had put him into bed, dressed is the fact that he neither lorgot the one or his wounded limbs, and rubbed his neck the other in the multiform work of creation, trouble.—The Pipe of Repose. warm brandy and water down his throat, quiet beauty steals into all hearts, young

of the roses do scold, we comfort ourselves My friend Davy, though he did not half by thinking how much worse they would

strict seclusion, and died, as I heard, some well mended frock and a clean pin-sfore are sure to keep them company, on a child, who though poor, may be an pretty as any

The London Examiner, noticing Mr. Haut's glances at some of the recent marvels of fact

their craggy sides, she has traced the footsomething more than the amusement of cultivated intellects, something more than an tion at a certain period of its mighty journey, the wandering foot have at length found intellectual luxury, for the dissipation of leisure hours, Carlyle's superiority is unmistakable. Macaulay has delighted thouther old star shines at peace again; and the muscovite; some from the hatred and scorn of Rome; and not a few that then have at length found rest. Some, escaped from the hyranny of the old star shines at peace again; and the sands. This is no alight thing, and we new one, ever more associated with the God! these tombs are gray.) from the fierce should be the last to undervalue it. But he honored names of Le Verrier and Adams, has materially betterixl no one. He has is called Neptune! The astrologer has fadeepened no man's convictions, he has give ded out of the castle turret room, (which by this country with the double honors of en fresh strength to no human soul. His inoverlooks a railroad now,) and forebodes science and of rank, have stood among fluence on his generation has been null.— no longer that because the light of yonder these tombs.—The Pipe of Repuse. Carlyle, though scorned by many for his of planet is diminishing, my lord will shortly fences against literary taste, and though die; but the professor of an exact science literature it was far beyond the Edinburgh.

Unfortunately too many were marked by statements wholly untrue, and by inexcusable political virulence: in religion it was believed the morality of new forget the new forget

bill was an English bill; but that was quite dener. sufficient. On the following morning at seven o'clock, according to appointment, 1 repaired to his house, which, though the excase, furnished with comfort and elegance several officers of the National Guard, within. Mr. Cohen was not an interest- waited on M. de Lamartine on Saturday, ing Jew. He was not one of the men to present him with the tricolor flag, which who, with sternness in their faces and pa- was borne by citizens of the two arrondissatient faith in their hearts, had come to die ments from the chamber of Deputies to the and be buried beneath the shadow of their Hotel de Ville on the 24th February, and fallen temple. On the contrary, he seemed which was the first that was displayed on to have made himself unbefittingly uncom- the proclamation of the republic. The fortable, and to be thriving in a most uncalled-for mariner. As we were setting to- senting the flag, said to M. de Lamartine, gether, I caught a glimpse of an extremely that it could not be better placed than in handsome face, snrmounted by a picturesque the residence of one of the citizens who head-dress, peeping in at the door. "His had most honorably defended it. M. de daughter, or perhaps his granddaughter," Lamartine expressed his gratitude. "The thought I. Nothing of the sort: I found flag," he said "will be doubly dear to me she was his wife. To complete the unfa-vorable impression, he did not even attend of the republic, and because it was the the service of the Synagogue, but, excusing first also which gave to the republic the himself on the plea of "business," sent his character of nationality, moderation, una-

First Sight of Jerusalem. The approach by the Gaza road is per. voice and the same arm to defend it." haps the least favorable for a first impression of Jerusalem. When, after surmount. sible, but experienced hard pains for seve. Go into the country and bring home roses, ing one by one the rugged summits of the sible, but experienced hard pains for seve.

In the country and bring nome roses, and weeks before his final recovery. His mother filled the coffin he was brought home in with bricks, and got some men to home in with bricks, and got some men to look down on the holy city, a bare wall and a Turkish fort sneaked unanity faced little one; all will throng your form to look down on the holy city, a bare wall and a Turkish fort sneaked unanity faced little one; all will throng your faced bury it the same night in Kilinninham dirty faced little one; all will throng your mously into view before me, I must candid- Acts, by the trustees of the British Muburial ground, as if ashamed to inter him in open day. For a long time he was anable open day. For a long time he was anable of leaves of the powerful emotions which a first view of parts of volumes, including music, to to depart, being every moment in dread of Flowers never disappoint us, as the wo. of Jerusalem might be expected to awaken. 80,047. The number of maps, charts, discovery; at length, however, he got off by night in a smuggling boat, which landed but they would not if we did not expect too such admirable discipline, that they have and the number of parts of maps, &c., to him on the Isle of Man, and from thence much of them. Of the flowers we ask only but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it 131. The total number of volumes of him on the Isle of Man, and Iron thence he contrived to reach London, bearing a letter from a priest at Kerry to another priest who had lived in the borough, the purport of which was to get him admitted.

We have always a thrill when we see Rut finding.

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We have always a thrill when we see Rut find not be a sensation, "Come," and it comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to comes; but to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "Come," and it limits to say to a sensation, "C into a monastery in France. But finding flowers in the window, and we like to see a which remind him of her ancient glory and volumes of MSS. to 29,626: the rolls of

> "With the old Saxons," says Dr. Knox, (Medical Times,) "land could not become the especial property of any individual; it belonged to the people. Property in land was introduced by the Roman and Norman laws, and adopted clumsily by the Saxons; whatever they adopted they did it clumsily, is the expression of Sir F. Palgrave."

Donglass Jerrold's weekly:

ON THE DEATH OF BERNARD BARTON. We weep! (for Man has lost "a friend"
In loosing thee), but attil
Rejoice; that Death so midly wrought
Thy Heavenly Father's will.

Pesceful and pangless was thine oud; And friendship scarce repines Over a Death so like thy Life... A sequel to thy lines. Ipswich.

Singing down a quiet vallay, Singing to herself she went, And, with wing aslant, the zephyr To her check with kisses least.

Of the mulberry's aliver brold,
Were the windings of the valley
Where the singing maiden stayed. Where the river mist was climbing Thin and white along the rocks, On a hollow reed ant piping, Like a shepherd to his flocks; One whose lip was scarcely darke aed With the dawn of manhood's pride, With his earnest eyes bent downward Answering to his pleading music Smiled a lovelit, girlish face, Foided by the placid waters In their chilly, cold embrace Like the summer sunshine parted By the white wing of a dove, Like the mist that sweetly trembles Round the pensive star of lave; Were the pale and wavy ringlete Drifting on the pearly tide, While the music, wilder deeper, On the hushed air rose and died. Treading down the golden biossome Of the mulberry's silvery braid, Struck a steed, with lordly rider, Toward the haif-enchanted maid Like a rose-cloud from the sunsel. Like the love-light from a dream,

> He could woo not from the wave, Day by day the boy grow sadder. And went pining to the grave. Singing down the quiet valey,

Fied the wildering shade of beanty From the bosom of the stream.

Hannted by the cherub beauty

SY MISS ALICE CARRY.

Dainty with the golden blessoms

Singing as the day grows dim, Walks the maiden, but her visions Biend not with a thought of him!

The Valley of Jehoshaphat. Turning down to the left, I entered the

valley of Jehoshaphat, the great burying with plain rough tombstones, laid flat npon can scarcely injure them, it seems a fitting pose. Here their great forefathers, prophet scorn of Rome; and not a few (but, thank oppression of England. With what feel. ings must Sir Moses Montefiore, dignified

Mrs. Smith died, I believe, in 1806, little beyond the middle age. The sonnets of man about them, fully expecting to hear beyond the middle age. The sonnets of man about them, fully expecting to hear beyond the middle age. This fact there is no gainsaying. Indeed stars were "blotted out of heaven" to day, several generations of the mortal in thought that he is rightfully regarded as a day, several generations of the mortal in thought that he is rightfully regarded as a beyond the middle age. This fact there is no gainsaying. In the middle age and that, curious to know something coming so familiar with the goblin, his thought that he is rightfully regarded as a day, several generations of the mortal in the m wholly beneath the self-respect of any educated pen, even the virulence of the Quarterly, that it attracted general attention.

Lady M., it was reported, attributed the paper to Croker. I remember expressing an opposite opinion, for though Croker was an uncompromising foe, never knew a blush, and was not at all remarkable for sticking at trifles, yet, as he moved in so.

This fact there is no gainsaying, that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the croker of the Quarterly, that it attracted general attention.

Lady Morgan and her writings, so wholly beneath the self-respect of any educated pen, even the will only the middle age. The sonnets of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and speech was still confused; he stammered, the viting of the crown time, before the fact of its oblitation, and green by a court of the court of the crown that they were agres of the 'raw head and the viting of the crown time, before the fact and which establishment, by the way, a he was taken very badly with the influenza traveller soon learns to look upon with a few months since, and this charming lady much more respectful feelings, I was accos- would steal away from the great world and case. He now roared out in the broad, rived from his writings. There is an indifered to discount any paper, of any sort, I greatest man in London; and after her and thunder, is that you, Lanegun?'

The rect teaching not less valuable than the direct teaching. No serious thinker writes of the wretched in vain. Carlyle has his affectations, his out for some Jew to take me to the Synaher great kindness of heart, when he would shams; but he has his realities. Had he gogue on the following day, we soon struck tell her how such and such plants should be a bargain. He was to discount my bill managed till he got better, she would express and take me to the Synagogue. English herself as the party most served. I hardly credit is certainly first-rate in Jerusalem .- know how the simple tale will read in print, He knew nothing of me or of the bill either, but it seems to do one good to write about except that I was an Englishman and the it. -Mr. D. Beaton, in the Cottage Gar-

him injustice, but a suspicion crossed my nirs. If ever the republic should be atmind that he had an eye to the honorarium tacked, either by those who exaggerate it, which I might bestow on the servant for his or by its enemies, you will rally here under its colors, and they will find in you the same heroism as they found in me the same

to 851 .- Jerrold's News.

The Besert-Two Sides to the Picture.

Ye who, seduced by golden pictures of the desert, long for "the city where it is night at one gate and morning at the other,' who have seen, in fancy, the pawing Arah, and listened to the songs of Antar; but have not seen the filth, and the vermin, and the nbominable feast of-of carnal maceroni-The following touching lines are taken from go try it, and die of disgust in a week, or return and thank God night and morning for civilisation. Or, what is more practicable, read Stephens, think better of it, and stop at home.—The Pipe of Repose.

> Alexandre Dumas, who boasted that he earned £6,000 a year by his pen, has declared himself insolvent, surrendered all his effects, and sought the protection of the THOMAS SHERTON. COURTS, —Jerrold's News,